P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,847—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 3 P.M 1900.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,220	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th Feb., 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 7th Feb. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouesrd	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th February, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 19th February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	29th "
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th February, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide. Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,310 tons, on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SAFARI.	1,432	Kley.	9th Feb. 1900.
SULTAN.	2,884	Bohnsack	16th Feb. 1900.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Dar-es-salam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay, also for Benadir Coast Ports, viz., Mogdischu, Merk, Brava and Kismaju.
For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th February, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
and Guaranteed as to
QUALITY AND CONDITION.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	" "	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	" "	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	" "	24 0	27 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER,
83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.
The above are manufactured daily on the premises
BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROS & " Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or he price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Hazaribaug, Bengal.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AN IDEAL MORNING LAXATIVE. **TWO.** 2 Annas, Each.

ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM IN CONSTITUTION. **BLACK.** Prepared only by

OF GREAT VALUE IN OBESITY. **RAVENS.** Rs. 1-8 Doz., Bottles Extra.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

DRINKING WATER

should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium.
Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs., 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1900.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR
LORD SANDHURST, LADY SANDHURST and SUITE.

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

"THE IDEAL SHOW FOR WHICH THE PUBLIC HAVE WAITED."
ADDED NEW TRIUMPHS.
ITS OPENING, A GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PERFORMANCE AT 9-15 SHARP.
REMEMBER WE START PUNCTUALLY.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 10.

N.B.—All Matinee Performances are exactly the same as Night.

NO CURTAILMENT WHATEVER.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.
"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."
BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS,
WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Boxes, 6 Chairs.....	Rs. 20	Second Platform Chairs.....	Rs. 2
Single Seat Boxes..	,, 4		
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs.....	,, 3	Stalls, Carpeted Seats	,, 1
		Gallery,(Natives only)	As. 8

Mrs. HARMSTON LOVE, PROPRIETRESS.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.
HANS DREWITZ, Agent.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING advertised to take place at 5-30 P. M., on Thursday, the 8th instant, has been ADJOURNED to the same hour on FRIDAY, the 9th idem.

JAMES A EZECHIEL, Capt,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882,
AND
In the matter of the ORIENTAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY MORNING, the 15th Instant, an application will be made on behalf of the Official Liquidator of the above-named Coy., to the Judge sitting in Chambers in the said High Court for an order that the immoveable property of the said Coy., including the Machinery standing thereon be sold by the said Official Liquidator by Public Auction with all reasonable despatch.—Dated, this 8th day of February, 1900.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

				Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...	...	...	...	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	...		...	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS	No. 2	...	...	40	0
Do.	do.	No. 4	...	60	0
* BULLET	do.	No. 4	...	72	0
CARTRIDGE	do.	No. 4	...	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	...	...	...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	...Each	1	12
,, FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.	...	2	8
,, BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.	No. 2...	3	8
,, Do. do.	No. 4...	5	4
,, CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted open quarters brougham.
1 handsome grey Arab, quite in harness.
1 chestnut pony, quite in harness and saddle.
1 fine Surat cow and calf, giving 5 seers milk daily.
1 bull buffalo, 3 years old.
1 lady's side saddle, in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

ON SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will, sell by Public Auction, at old Court, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold and silver ferns, Ceylon palms, orchids, garden tools, &c., the property of C. A. R CROMMELIN, Esq., General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 45, Walkeshwar Road, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich oil-paintings, oleographs and pictures, handsome China and Japanese vases, majolica and satsooma table ornamenis, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by John Broadwood and Sons, one very handsome strong-built C. spring victoria, one strong bay Australian horse, 15-1 high, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JAMES FRASER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS IN THE CITY WHICH HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED FOR DEMOLITION.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1900, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials (up to the level of the plinth) of the building No. 36 Kolbhatwady, Dobitalao, and building Nos 22-24 Chanaanwady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SUB-LESSEE & MANAGER : MR. JAS. BELL.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
AND FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
ADA DELROY CO.,
(Fourth tour round the world,)
A GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

DELROY — MISS ADA DELROY as "SHE" in the "FIRE OF LIFE," A TERPSICHOREAN REVELATION. — DELROY

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WEIRD DREAM VISIONS.
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A PSYCHOLOGICAL BEWILDERMENT.
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3 HOURS PROGRAMME.
CHASTE ARTISTIC LAUGHABLE BEWILDERING.

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
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BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.
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DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desir for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

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DESPATCH BOXES of Sound English make, Strong and Durable to hand, also STEEL TRUNKS by Short, Short, & Co., in three sizes at Reduced Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

£2.000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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WANTED.—The services of an ENGINEER and 4 First Class UPPER SUBORDINATES P. W. D, State Qualifications, Age, Experience and salary required ; also where last Employed. Apply Sharp with Testimonials to the DEWAN, Idar State.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

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BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nawera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,500,000

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE PARIAN AND TERRA-COTTA FIGURES, ALABASTER WARE, MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods suitable for drawing room decorations, consisting of large Parian an Terra-cotta figures, Alabaster pillars with centre pieces, leather dressing cases, travelling wall brackets, travelling time-pieces, Majolica jardineers, fancy glass table ornaments, best plateware, suitable for Hotels and Messes, etc.

The goods are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Macropolo and Co's premises valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture made to order by Dayjee Canjee and others, elegant chiffoniers and corner cabinets, dressingroom suit of sofas and chairs, Singapore cane chairs, handsome teak bedstead, carpets, 3 and 4 light lamps, mirror side board, single and double almyras, 14 stops American organ in good order, handsome and light rubber tyred wheel victoria, glass front double sealed brougham, handsome powerful and fast black Arab mare and grey Arab horse, English harness, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

P. S.—The carriages and horses will be on view from 4 to 6 p.m., on the premises, till the day of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing, and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.
1 D-B-B-L. gun, by William Powell, in in leather case.
1 S B. Winchester repeating rifle.
1 D-B. gun, by Whistler.
1 mahogany case of rich plated spoons, forks, and cutlery.
A large lot of printing ink, black and colored in 10 lbs tins.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. T. H. Jones, consisting of wearing apparel, revolver, dressing case, books, pneumatic bicycle clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, easy chair, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

3 ladies' and gent's new pneumatic bicycles : also several second-hand bicycles.
1 circular glass-front brougham.
1 second-hand victoria with lamps and grey horse and harness.
1 strong-built, office shigram.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA, "RIDGE," MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of authuriums, adeantum, begonia, crotons, cana, chrysanthemums, duranta, ferns, geraniums, honeysuckle, hibiscus, lilies, palms, panax, roses, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view, two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Grand Auction Sale of valuable Gold Jewellery, Gold, Silver, and Nickel Watches, Clocks, Plateware, and Shop Furniture.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th, and THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Messrs. Dilmar and Co.'s lamp depot, the whole of the valuable and large stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. Peterson and Co., (Agents to Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co.) consisting of gold bracelets, jewelled rings, ladies' and gents' gold alberts, gold pencils and studs, ladies' and gents' new gold, silver, and nickel watches of various description, table, carriage, and wall clocks, majolica wall clocks, best plated ware, suitable for presents, valuable marble clocks, large size glass show cases, and cupboards, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PINJARI LANE OR RUNGARI MOHLA.

On FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Minbai, widow and administratrix of the Estate of the late Khoja Moosa Manjee, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Rehman bin Rasul Mahomed Pinjara, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of January, 1892, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazendary land, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Pinjari Lane or Rangari Mohla, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rehman bin Rasul Mahomed Pinjara, registered in the books of the fazendar, under No. 37, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under B Ward

NOTICES.

BOMBAY RACES.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 12TH, 14TH, and 17TH, 1900.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKET.—
Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including Tickets for 2 Ladies ..... Rs. 20
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Tickets for 2 Ladies 16

DAY TICKETS.—
Grand Stand and Enclosure only, including Ticket for Rs. 1 Lady 5
Private Paddock 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members W. I. T. C. are admitted to Private Paddock free.

Application for Season Tickets should be made to SECRETARY, W. I. T. C., BYCULLA CLUB, and must be accompanied by remittance for cost of ticket.

NOTICE.—Season Tickets for Bombay Extra Meetings are not available for Bombay Races.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW

TO BE HELD ON THE 13TH and 15TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

In Classes 9, 10, 13, and 16, read Arabs and Country-breds. Classes 23, 24, and 25, read the Turn-out to be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

Season Tickets Rs. 5 each, admitting Lady and Gentleman.

PROSPECTUS and full particulars obtainable from
D. LINDSAY,
Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.

NOEICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machuira Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 8616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

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NEW PICTURES.
FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz		
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonnenbench	...	
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now a Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 4-45m., 5-10a. Low water, 11-28m.
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 26th ultimo, due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Lord Sandhurst's Visit to Julahi Plague Hospital, Ripon Road, 5 p.m.
Farewell Masonic Banquet to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Freemasons' Hall, Esplanade.
B. V. R. Cycling Club Fancy Dress Dance, Town Hall.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Ada Delroy Company.

THE SION CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the club premises, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for a run to the Salt Pans via Matconga and back.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members are requested to note that owing to the untimely death of the late secretary, Mr. Dossabhoy Muncherjee Wadia, the next Sunday ride fixed for Versowa is postponed.

AFFRAY AT BANDORA.—An affray took place between some Salsette Christians and Goanese youths on Monday last, at about mid-night, at Bandora, which resulted in serious injuries to one De Souza. It is alleged that a certain Thomas Abreau fired a gun loaded with buck-shot and shot De Souza. Rao Saheb Dabholkar, Magistrate of Thana, took the deposition of De Souza as his condition was considered serious. Thomas Abreau was taken in custody by the police and an application to release him on bail was refused. The wounded man is being treated at home. Abreau belongs to one of the prominent and influential families of Shashtikar Christians and his arrest has created a sensation in Bandora.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Burnett charged George Herbert Campbell of the 4th Dragoon Guards at Rawalpindi, with deserting his regiment and with cheating Dala Ibrahim, a shopkeeper, at Hornby Road, of articles of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 17-4. The accused stated that he had obtained a situation as a stoker on board the ship Tokio. He admitted that he had disposed of the clothing. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's hard labour and ordered that he should be made over to the military authorities on the expiration of the term for being dealt with on the charge of desertion.

DEATH OF MR. MERWANJEE SORABJEE JAMSETJEE.—The Parsee community has to mourn the death of a member of the respected Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy family, Mr. Merwanjee Sorabji Jamsetjee, a grandson of the first Sir Jamsetjee and son-in-law of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., who had been suffering from a severe attack of small-pox for the last few days, died at his residence, at Tardeo yesterday morning. The deceased had received a liberal education and was a man of much ability and intelligence. For some years past he conducted the duties of secretary of one of the mills managed by Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and Sons. His funeral, which took place in the afternoon, was numerously attended, all the leading members of the Parsee community being present.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bartley charged J. A. Glaskin with misappropriating a Williams' typewriter, of the value of Rs. 425, belonging to Nanoji Ruttonji Nazir. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The accused had been brought down from Lucknow in charge of police sergeant Sharp of that city. Mr. Sealy applied for a remand in order to enable the accused to communicate with a friend up-country to whom he had given the machine. He said that his client was willing to give up the machine to the complainant. The case was adjourned to the 20th instant, and an order was made to release the accused on bail of Rs. 1,000.

DANGER OF KEEPING SULPHUR MATCHES IN POCKETS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Jagbunda Ladhai, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was a cart-driver in the employ of one Ramshunker Budeprsad, and resided in his master's house at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. On the afternoon of the 27th ultimo deceased was driving his master's cart along Wari Bunder Road, when the sulphur matches in a box in one of the pockets of his *bundee* ignited and set fire to his clothes. He jumped off the cart and ran to a hut close by with his clothes on fire. The occupier of the hut, an old woman, immediately took up a chatty of water and poured it over deceased, and extinguished the fire. The deceased was extensively burnt over his chest, abdomen and extremeties. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the burns were dressed and he was taken to his master's house. The latter took him back to the hospital and left him there. He died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

SWINDLERS SENT TO JAIL—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bhica Suntoo and five other Hindus were charged with attempting to cheat one Chinoo Lala, a goldsmith, in respect of gold beads, of the value of Rs. 400. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant is a goldsmith and resides at Byculla. On the 17th ultimo, accused Nos. 1 and 2 went to his shop and offered some gold for sale. Complainant agreed to buy it. Accused then produced three beads which complainant tested and found them to be genuine. Accused said that they had got a quantity of similar beads and asked complainant to accompany them to Jacob Circle. On reaching the latter place first accused asked complainant to wait when he would go and fetch the beads. Shortly after he returned bringing with him a bag which he said contained similar gold beads. The price was fixed at the rate of Rs. 21 per tola, but as complainant had no money with him, he left the place, promising to return with the money next morning. Suspecting the beads were stolen, complainant made a report to the police and a policeman in plain clothes was posted at his shop. The following morning first accused appeared at the shop, when complainant pointing to the policeman said that he was a servant to a gentleman, who wanted to buy the beads and that he had got the money. The accused thereupon took complainant and the policeman in disguise to Jacob Circle, where near a hay stack they were joined by the other accused. They all sat down and the first accused produced the bag. Immediately on a signal three other policemen, who had concealed themselves there, appeared on the scene and arrested the whole gang with the bag. The beads were then tested and found to be made of brass. The magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1 to four months' and the rest to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A DISPUTED INDENT TRANSACTION.

At the Small Causes Court, before Mr. Hormasjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, the suit filed by Mahomedali Sumsoodeen and others to recover from Dadabhoy D. Chothia, who is a commission agent in Bombay, the amount over-paid by plaintiffs, and compensation for short delivery of a number of rain-water pipes ordered out by the plaintiffs under an indent from England, was disposed of. Mr. Chotalal K. Mulji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Khurshedjee K. Suntoke, pleader, represented the defendant.

Mr. Suntoke on behalf of the defendant, raised a preliminary point that the suit was not maintainable against the defendent, inasmuch as the indent in question was given to him only as agent for Messrs. Fracis Times and Company's London firm; that by the indent the defendant was only constituted agent for the plaintiffs to place the order; and he denied the over payment and short delivery.

His Honour, in disposing of the case remarked that it clearly appeared from the indent, that it was given not to the defendant, but to Messrs. Fracis Times and Co., and that the defendant was mentioned therein as
their agent only, and that even Messrs. Fracis Times and Co. were, under the terms of the indent, only constituted agents of the plaintiffs to place the order, which act they had done, and that, therefore, according to the ruling of the Bombay High Court, in the case of Mahomedali vs. Schiller Dosagne and Co., which ruling had ever since been followed by the Small Causes Court here, the suit was not maintainable. On this view of the case, it was not necessary to go into evidence on the other defences raised. He, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE LONDON HIPPODROME.

MINIATURES AT THE MODERN GALLERY.

CHANGES AT THE THEATRES.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

IT is long since London last possessed a circus, but the neglect under which this popular form of entertainment has suffered will to-night come to end with the opening of the London Hippodrome in Cranbourne-street. We have already published a detailed description of this brilliant addition to the playhouses of London, which by its ingenious mechanical devices can at any moment be adapted to regular theatrical entertainments. The bill will be an extensive one, and will include an "Aquatic Carnival" after the fashion so popular at the Nouveau Cirque in Paris, where that amusing piece of extravagance, "Les Noces de Chocolat," with its daring aquatic revels, had so amazing a run; also a little musical piece by Mr. Chance Newton, entitled "Giddy Ostend, or the Absent-minded Millionaire," all which will be supplementary to Herr Beeth's wonderful troupe of lions and the equestrian and speciality performances in general.

It will be seen that circus performances in these times are not quite of of simple a nature as they were in the palmy days or Astley's (popularly "Ashley's"). In that famous house of equestrian amusements the horses were all in all. Even the jokes and antics of the clowns in the ring were regarded as merely subservient to the convenience of the horses riders, who took the opportunity of these intervals to gain breath—whence the custom of speaking of 'circus jokes as "wheezes." Astley's great circus, which stood near the Surrey foot of Westminster Bridge, was built and opened by Philip Astley in 1773. It was twice burnt to the ground, the second time in 1803, when no fewer than forty adjacent houses fell a prey to the flames, Astley's, however, though it retained its original name, rose to its highest point of renown under the celebrated Ducrow, whose management dated from 1825. Ducrow occasionally varied his programme with spectacles like his "Battle of Waterloo," but even in these the horses were the great source of delight. Equestrian performances were continued by his successors, Batty, Cooke, and E. T. Smith; but the theatre was finally demolished a few years ago.

Astley's had for a while a rival, the Royal Circus, subsequently known as the Surrey Theatre. Moreover, the Olympic was originally a circus, and dignified with the name of "Astley's Middlesex Amphitheatre," after Philip Astley, who built and opened the house in 1806; but though the horses were here associated with dances, burlettas, and even pantomime, the public reserved their favour for the other Astley's "over the water." Another notable effort to establish a circus at the West-end was the Halborn Amphitheatre, opened in May, 1867. In later years Messrs. Hengler's Circus in Argyll-street, near Oxford-circus, enjoyed, in spite of its rather remote position, some popularity. But these establishments were all of a somewhat old-fashioned type, and no one of them offered the variety and abundance of entertainment or the luxurious accommodation of the London Hippodrome. Here let us note that with a humane regard for the pockets of paterfamilias, the management of the new theatre announced that at their morning performances children under twelve will be admitted at half price to all parts of the house.

The Society of Miniature Painters hold their fifth exhibition this year, which shows that interest in this branch of art has ceased to be ephemeral. And, indeed, the exhibition proves that in a way it is deserving its right to stay. There seems some sign of emancipation from the tyrannic influence of the photograph. Mr. Llewellyn, for instance, has examples of children's portraits—Nos. 66 and 67—in which the softness of a childs' face and the bloom of its complexion are rendered and resemblance apparently also secured. "Pensive Thoughts by Cecil Quinnell, again has something of the spirit of true miniature, not niggled in execution, and agreeable in its conventional colouring. On the other hand, M. Kirchmayr's art seems to be exactly what miniature should avoid—it has nothing in common with it; the heads are certainly painted small, but are not conceived or seen largely. A series of the seasons, cash tipified in a medallion pendant, as it were, on a background painted with Amorini, suggesting the time of year, is carried through with great delicacy of execution, but the cellour is a little monotonous, and the backgrounds rather compete with the ovals on them. Indeed, background is the difficulty of the miniaturist, and a frank adoption of the conventions of Cosway and his predecessors should surely be the truer course. Thus, in No. 98, "Old Letters," by Mabel Lee-Hankey, the finish and brilliancy of the background accessories compete with the graceful figure. This, however, is scarcely miniature. But Miss Latchford's "A Lady of the Court," comes more truly under its conditions. So do the works of Miss Margaret Hall and her sister, who are happily keeping the photograph at due distance, which, however, is quite consistent in their difficult art, with the retention of strength and character. Mr. Cotton Haig's "Annetta" is a bit of surprising realism, which we are forced against our will to accept and admire. We have also to notice the works of Mrs. Elias and Miss Hope Thomson, and Miss Maude Pilkington. Some "pictures in little" that are not miniatures, diversify the interest of the show, as the highly-finished and careful "Retour de Bal," by Madame Chardon, half-successful "Man in the Red Cloak," by Mr. Shepperson, "Sonnes" and "An Old Garden," by Mr. Lee Hankey. All these are more or less akin to miniature, having some of its grace and charm. This cannot be said for the series contributed by Mr. Hal Hurst, which are certainly effective, but are hard and showy, and wholly without refinement.

Important changes have taken place this week at the two leading melodrama theatres in London, the Princess's and the Adelphi. At the former "How London Lives," by Messrs. Martyn Field and Arthur Shirley, has been revived, Mr. Charles Warner resuming his original character of the good-hearted ne'er-do-well, Jack Ferrers, in which his powers of expressing strong feeling as well as a certain cheery optimism stand him in good stead. The part is very much like that of Badger in "The Streets of London," in which also Mr. Warner excels. For the rest "How London Lives," which was originally brought out at the Princess's two or three years ago, presents nothing particularly novel in the way either of incident or treatment. In spite of the title, which seems, rather unwisely under the circumstances, to challenge criticism, it shows us not life as it is in London, but as it is and always has been in popular melodrama. However, there are scenes grave and gay in it that are effective enough and that are exactly to the taste of audiences rather given to tears and greatly inclined to visit the sins of the villain upon the head of the actor who represents him. Miss Grace Warner is a sympathetic heroine. "Two Little Vagabonds," Mr. George R. Sim's adaptation of M. Decourcelle's "Les Deux Gosses," which is now being played at the Adephi, is another princess's production. Here again the spectator must not look for profound psychology in the development of character, while the incidents are more or less remote from real life. M. Decourcelle has shown, however, that there is such a thing as originality in melodrama, for his plot differs in important respects from established traditions. What tears have been shed since this piece was first launched on its successful career over the woes of the poor lad who is cast adrift in the world to expiate the supposed faults of his unhappy mother! The play has the advantage of being acted by a company including most of the members of the original cast, including notably Miss Sydney Fairbrother and Miss Kate Tyndall as the two boy waifs. The revival was received with marked favour by a crowded house.

The sudden withdrawal of "The Belle of New York," and the quick disappearance of the company, are topics that are still exciting speculative curiosity in social and theatrical circles. It is probable that the real reason for the general abruptness is that Mr. Musgrave, having made a fortune out of "The Belle of New York," did not propose to wait until the inevitable end of the run, but watched for the first sign of a slump in order to draw out before he could lose a penny. It is the opinion of most that he took fright too suddenly, and that the piece was really good for another year. During the two weeks previous to Boxing night, the poorest weeks in the theatrical year, the receipts dropped considerably, though no money was lost. Together with that, war news was bad, the pantomime season was coming on and, after that, Lent. The verdict of the croakers was that nothing would run, and all theatres would soon be closed. Even the optimists said that serious pieces would go to the wall and only bright shows, like "The Belle of New York," would whether the storm. Mr. Musgrove agreed with the pessimists, and "The Belle," as they call it, was told, without any warning, or "last farewell weeks," to make her bow, and go home. On the last night Londoners paid £330 to bid her goodbye, the largest receipts for one performence ever taken in at the Shaftesbury Theatre. The profits of "The Belle" have been enormous, but a comparatively small amount has gone to the authors, largely owing to the fact that in America authors get a smaller percentage than in England. It is known that the management cleared £60,000 on the run.

M. Bernheim's report concerning the subventioned opera houses of the Continent is, however, of far greater importance. He recently went an official round of Germany and Austria, and by order of the Government was afforded full particulars. At Berlin three theatres, namely, the Opera (1,800 places), the Schauspielhaus (1,250 places), and Kroll's Theatre (2,500), "pool" deficits. If one makes a profit it goes to assist the others, the total subvention (paid out of the private pocket of the Kaiser) being about £55,000 a year. No "star" is engaged, for the salaries for the leading soprano and tenor average only £1,600 a year, with two months' conge—M. Jean de Reszke, in New York, gets £1,200 a week—whilst leading light soprancs, baritones, basses, and contraltos receive £600 to £800 a year. Small wonder they are so glad to come to England. Sometimes there is a "guest" or "star," who shares in the profits, and the prices are doubled or quadrupled; but the highest charge for admission is, as a rule, not over six or seven shillings. In the smaller German towns the subsidies are paid either by the State or by the municipalities, and both salaries and prices of admission are lower. The orchestra average in salaries less than a pound a week, while at Covent Garden they receive six times as much. In Germany and Austria composers of grand operas get, as a rule, seven per cent. of the gross receipts.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has agreed to write another comic opera for the Savoy, in association with Mr. Hood, the librettist of "The Rose of Persia." The new opera will not be ready till the end of the year; nor, as "The Rose" seems to have settled down to a thorough success, is it at all likely to be wanted till then. We are, of course, unaware of the subject of the new opera, but it is, we believe, a fact that Sir Arthur already has had before him a sketch of a libretto by Mr. Hood, dealing with a party of Australian busbrangers. These are turned from their wild ways by a miner's pretty daughter, who comes to live with them in camp, and threatens to marry the worst of them, an English terror. There is also, it is rumoured, in this libretto a scene on a Pacific island, peopled by a party of society amateur actors, banished from England, and visited by the Lord Mayor of London and the Court of Aldermen, who desire either to sell the island or to convert the affair into a limited liability company.

Mr. George Alexander has definitely decided to open the new St. James's Theatre with Mr. Anthony Hope's play, "Rupert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda," on Thursday, Feb. 1st. By a happy coincidence this date is that of Mr. Alexander's tenth anniversary as a manager. Morning performances of "The Prisoner of Zenda" will be given every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing Wednesday, February 7th. The St. James's which dates back, as most people know, to the days of Braham, the singer, and of Charles Dickens's youthful contributions to the stage, will be found to have undergone a great transformation. Nothing indeed, now remains of the former building but the outer walls, while the stage and auditorium are considerably enlarged. The arrangements throughout will render this one of the safest, most commodious and most luxurious of London playhouses. A notable feature will be the almost complete disappearance of the private boxes, two only being retained, namely, the Royal box and the corresponding box facing it on the other side of the house. Some notion of Mr. Alexander's thoughtful care for the convenience of the patrons may be gathered from the fact that accomodation is to be provided for gentlemen desiring to change walking attire for evening dress. The decorations generally have been designed by Mr. Percy Macquoid, the well-known artist, and a new act drop which, following the example of Mr. Tree at Her Majesty's, will represent a picture in old tapestry, has been painted by Mr. William Telbin. Lastly, a glass shelter, extending along the whole front of the theatre, has been constructed for the protection against bad weather of those sturdy patrons of the drama who come early and wait patiently for the opening of the doors.

We have all heard of women who want to wear trousers, but it is not every day that a woman who does not want to wear them makes a stir. It remained for Miss Marie Tempest to set the fashion. No one thought it was serous when it got about that it was a case at Daly's of trunks versus trousers—Miss Tempest for the trunks, nice little short things, and Mr. Edwardes sor the trousers, the real Chinese kind, loose, and coming below the knee. Even when Miss Tempest, on receiving an imperative written remonstrance from Mr. Edwardes, walked out of the theatre, "never to return," no one took it seriously. But recently she has announced that her retirement is voluntary and definite, so far as Daly's is concerned. As Mrs. Cosmo Stuart, Miss Tempest has a beautiful home, a devoted husband, a large income, and can afford to please herself. It is rumoured that she will soon enter the lists again either in grand opera or in high comedy. As for Mr. Edwardes, he only smiles serenely. He knows that nothing, not even an absent prima-donna or a bad piece can affect the inalienable clientile of Daley's Theatre. San Toy goes merrily on, with "house full" signs out at each performance. Miss Collingbourn, who was thrown into Miss Tempest's role of San Toy at a moment's notice, is a London girl. Her parents died when she was small, and she was brought up by guardians, with whom she still resides. Two years and a half ago, when just beginning to be grown up, she wrote Mr. Edwardes and asked to join his company. He sent for her, saw her, and gave her a place in the chorus. She turned out to be hardworking and ambitious, and has risen rapidly. Her first chance was when Letty Lind was indisposed, and she played the part of Mollie Seymour in "The Geish" three times. After that she got an opportunity in "The Topsy Turvey Hotel," in which she played one of the leading parts opposite to Maurice Farkoa and received much praise. But the piece fell flat, and she returned to Daly's to follow up small routine work and wait for the next chance. The despised trousers were her mascot, and she is only too glad to wear them. As San Toy she is just the peachy, pretty, frolicsome young girl that one likes to see in musical pieces.

BENGAL-PUNJAB BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

MOST of the bouts in the semi-finals and finals of the Bengal-Punjab Army Boxing Championship were keenly contested, but some fell flat or were brought to an early conclusion.

In the Feather-weights final Lance-Corporal Wilson, South Wales Borders, beat Private Macarthy, of the same regiment, after a very close contest. Private Connell, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry had a walk over for third prize.

In the Light-weights semi-finals Private Hawlett Connaught Rangers, beat Private Wright, Irish Rifles, Private Fitchett, South Wales Borderers, beat Private Garvey, Border Regiment, who being unwell gave up after only a minute's sparring. In the final Howlett beat Fitchett after a very close contest, heavy exhaanges being interrupted by the call of time. For third place Garvey beat Wright, who seemed dazed.

In the Middle-weight semi-finals Private Foley, Scottish Borderers, beat Private Morse, and Private Powell, of the Yorkshires, beat Lance-Corporal Boyle, of the Comeronians. In the final Powell beat Foley after some very warm work.

The six rounds contest for a prize of Rs. 100, was won by Private Slade, South Wales Boderers, who beat Private Farwell, Border Regiment, the latter slipping, and his weak knee, which was bandaged, giving way.

In a six round contest, Private Bradley, Scottish Fusiliers, 10st. 9lb., beat Lance-Corporal Cox, South Wales Borderers, 12st. 8lb. Cox did not look in the best of condition, while Bradley was trained to an ounce, but the contest was close. In the sixth round Cox was fagged, and Bradley keeping up the pace continued to make headway, winning eventually with a little in hand.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held at Government House, on Wednesday, when there were present:—H. E. Lady Sandhurst, President, in the chair. Members: Mrs. Candy, Mrs Solomon Sassoon, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Dimmock, Lady J. Cowasji Jehanghir, Mrs. Muiji Barbhaya, Miss Benson, M.D., Mrs. Turner, Miss Dhunbai Ferdoonji Banaji, Mrs. MacArthur, and the Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Childe and Miss Manockji Cursetjee.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst read the following report and account, and Mrs. Hughes, the lecture secretary, read the lecture report.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY LADIES BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1899.

The executive committee have the honour to lay before the members of the above Association the report for the year ending December 1899. It is very gratifying to announce that in no previous year has this Association worked so actively. It was decided that except during April, May June, and October the executive committee should meet regularly each month. There have been eight committee meetings; four were held at Government House, two at Mrs. Dimmock's, one at Mrs. W. Hughes, and one at Lady Jenkins'. The chief business done at these meetings may thus be summarised: 1st.—Books of the revised rules, together with a list of the names of the members up to date, were printed and circulated. 2nd.—In accordance with Miss Manning's suggestion to form a Guild, exclusively for female teachers, invitations were issued to the head teachers of all female schools in Bombay to meet the executive committee at Government House, on the 27th January. Out of 63 invitations issued, 14 teachers responded, and after a lively discussion, it was resolved that it was not advisable to form a Guild exclusively for female teachers, but that instead, it would be better to strengthen the Bombay Teachers' Guild already in existence. At the next committee meeting it was resolved to contribute Rs. 100 annually, as long as funds would permit, to the Bombay Teachers' Guild, and in return for this to obtain the right to nominate 25 female teachers as free members. On this subject Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Childe, and Mrs. Manockjee Cursetjee had an interview with Mr. Velluker, the honorary secretary of the Bombay Teachers' Guild, and after further correspondence, the offer was gratefully accepted. 3rd.—It was suggested that it would be a great incentive to female teachers and students if the L. L. A. Examination held by the St. Andrew's University (in the various centres of Great Britain, the Continent and some of the Colonies) conferring a diploma and the title of "Lady Literate in Arts" were introduced in India. In pursuance of this suggestion information relative to the same has been lately obtained from Professor Knight of St. Andrew's University. The arrangements necessary however being beyond the scope of B. L. B. N. I. Association, it was resolved that the information be forwarded to the Government Director of Public Instruction with the hope that that department may see its way to take up the scheme. 4th.—Soon after the interesting lecture kindly given at the Sir J. J. School of Art by Mr. Wallace, its principal, a notice was sent to Mrs. W. Hughes that if six pupils could be guaranteed he would open a wood-carving class for females at his school. His letter together with the notice was circulated to every member, then present in Bombay, but only three of the members Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. Macmillan and Mrs. W. Hughes for a time joined the class; this class however, is now in existence and it is hoped that some of our members may join it and influence others to do so. 5th.—The lecture on Persia kindly given by Dr. Waters drew the attention of Major Yates of the Duke of Connaught's Belooch Battalion in Dalhousie, and he wrote to Dr. Waters suggesting that the Association should form a first aid class in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Association. Major Yates has since gone home, but through him the honorary secretary of the St. John's Association has furnished the B. L. B. N. I. A. with extensive information, and arrangements are being made shortly to open a first aid class. 6th.—Mrs. Dimmock recommended that Miss De Joss (whose father is an apothecary with a large family) should have her nursing tuition paid for by the Association. Taking as precident a case of a similar kind in 1875, the executive committee sanctioned the expense, and Sister Eleanor Mary in charge of the Sir J. J. Hospital has been informed that on the receipt of a monthly certificate from her of Miss De Joss' diligence and good conduct Rs. 25 a month for six months shall be paid by the Association for Miss De Joss's training in nursing. 7th.—An address was presented to Miss Philippa Fawcett at Mrs. Ranade's party, as a recognition of the distinction won by her in being the only lady senior wrangler, one of the objects of our association being the advancement of female education 8th.—The honorary secretaries have had a correspondence with the Bombay Improvement Trust re the renting of a piece of land on the Kennedy Sea Face, on which it was proposed to construct a National Ladies' Club House. The negotiations, however, fell through as the grant of land was withheld. The executive committee have again to regret, that school visiting has not been satisfactorily carried out except by a small number of members, no doubt the existence of plague in some of the localities may have been the cause of this. Our regret has again this year to be expressed for the non-appearance of candidates for one scholarship of Rs. 10 for Eurasian and European girls learning the Vernacular. The importance of such a knowledge for the future prospects of these girls should be realised by the Government Educational Department. It had been resolved that in the event of failure of such candidates the scholarship of Rs. 10 should be awarded by the Inspector C. D. of Public Instruction, to the best pupil from the Female Normal School. This has been done. The fact that we had recently initiated two scholarships of Rs. 6 each for girls in the Anglo Vernacular Standards V and VI not having been sufficiently heard of by the schools, the scholarships were not competed for.

The names of the scholarship winners are as follows Miss Mary Carpenter Scholarships for 1899.—Notification.—The Miss Mary Carpenter Scholarships (founded by the National Indian Association) for the year 1899, have been awarded as follows:—Two scholarships of Rs. 5 each per mensem—1. Hirabai Harichandre, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Anglo-Vernacular Girls School. 2. Dinabai Bomanji Baricha, Merwanjee Setna Girls' School. Two scholarships of Rs. 4 each per mensem—1. Kamlabai Vasudeo, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Anglo-Vernacular Girls School. 2. Mathurabai Balaji, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Anglo-Vernacular Girls School. One scholarship of Rs. 3 per mensem—1. Parvatibai Narayan Pandit, Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Bhagwandas Purshottamdas Girls School. The additional scholarships opened by the Ladies' Branch Association, Bombay, for the year 1899, have been awarded as follows:—One scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem—1. Miss Charlotte Saymour, Convent Normal School, Clare Road, Byculla. One scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem 1. Manekbai Bajanji Daji, Municipal Girls' School, Churni Road. One scholarship of Rs. 4 per mensem—1. Motibai Vrijbhookandas Meheta, Municipal Girls' School, Churni

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY SANDHURST will hold a RECEPTION at GOVE MENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1900, at 9-30 p.m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen who attended the Levee, or were entitled and unavoidably prevented, are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception.

All Gentlemen entitled to wear Uniform will appear in Mess Dress. Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress. Such Gentlemen who do not wear European Dress will appear in the dress worn on high ceremonial occasions.

By Command,

RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,

Military Secretary, to H. E. the Governor,

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 5th February, 1900.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-4 plus 1-8
Bar Silver	27 5-16 — 1-8
3 per cent. French Rentes	100 3-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2 "
Paris Exchange	25·19 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	64 1-4 unchanged.
3 Months' Discounts	3 1-2 per cent. 1-8
6 " "	3 1-2 " 1-4

Outward Freights on Cardiff-Coals to Bombay via Canal, 15s.

At the Periodical Biddings on India to-day for Rs. 50,0 ,000

Rs. 27,00 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 11,10,000 " Bombay.
" 1,80,000 " Madras.

Rs. 39,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay, 14 2-32; minimum rate received 9 per cent.

Average rates of allotments Calcutta and Bombay 16·10.

Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 7,10 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 3,00 000 " " Madras.

Rs. 10,10,000.

Tenders on Calcutta and Madras and 14 5-32; minimum rate received 9 per cent.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta... 16·13
" " Madras ...16·19

Total amount of Bills sold during the week, Rs 51,50,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet at—

T T	14 1-8
D D	5-32
3 Months' Sight Credits	3 8
3 " France	172 1-4
30 days on Hongkong	143
" Shanghai	194
" Japan	148

Owing to the death of Mr. G. H. Townsend, Agent Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the markets for Exchange, Government Paper, and Stocks, were closed at one o'clock to-day with very little doing.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Markets quelt but steady, with the exception of Linseed, the price of which has advanced 1 an. per cwt. to Rs. 8-6 0, at which business has been done.

London quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 40 1-2s. January February. Dunkirk sellers quiet, and Linseed 44s. April May, Dunkirk, buyers, market firmer.

FREIGHTS.—Market very firm but with little doing as owners ask prohibitive rates.

COALS.—Rates are firm with little doing.

COTTON.—The market in Liverpool closed quiet with Manchester firm. Surats firmer, Arrivals quiet.

Total day's sales	12,000 bales.
Sales of Surats	200 "
Sales on Spec. and for Export	1,000 "
Total day's Imports	2,000 "
Middling Americans	4 30-32 plus 6
Egyptian Fair Brown	8 3-8 unchanged

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Feb.	Feb.-March	March.-Ap.	May.-June	June-July.
4·52	4·49	4·46	4·40	4·39
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5	plus 5	plus 6

In New York the day's receipts were ... 34,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
" to France and Continent	9,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	8 9-16 plus 1-8
Futures May	8·27 plus 9
" August	8·26 plus 8
Silver	59 1-2—1-8
Exchange on London	4 87 1-4—1-4

Our local market opened steady at an advance of Rs. 1 in "Suttas" which however disappeared in the afternoon.

Mills and Exporters bought but sparingly in ready cotton, the business being confined principally to speculators who bought occasional lots of ready and forward.

Closing rates for F. G. Bengals for March	Rs.221-223
Good Broach	" 239
Good Bhownugger, May	" 235

The following were the receipts into Bombay yesterday :—

Growths.	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	251
Barsee & Nugur	311
Berar	910
Total Oomras	1,472
Hingunghat	134
Dhollera	103
Broach	242
Bengals	1,796
Sind	318
Persian	36
Total	4,131

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	7,975
Linseed	61
Rapeseed	883
Gingellyseed	12,861
Poppyseed	3
Groundnuts	106
Castorseed	1,577
Rice	13,630

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.

13276-99—Thakurdas D and Co—Sirosh K R Cama and another vs Muganlal Goolabdas and others—Janardhan and A.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1025-214-99—Matubai J and M—Parashram Bhau vs Dorabjee Pestonjee Mewawalla and another—Pestonji R and H

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.)

1034-11-98—Little and Co—Bai Pambai vs Tricumdas Thakordas—Payne G S and M.

1015-617-31—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria vs Dadabhoy Dadabhoy Baria—Little and Co.

1073-31-99—M A Vacil—Edlin Atking vs Edward Charles O'Brien—Smetham B and Noble.

and Edgelow and G.

1015-12-99—In person—Ashabai and others—In person.

1056-535-9—Ardeshir H and D—Dayalchand Dewchand vs Chunilal Panalal—Edgelow G and W.

1019-331-98—In person—Kersondas Pragjee vs Bai Manukoober—Craigie L and O.

1053-102-99—Khundoo and S—Krishanjee Sewram vs Muktaji Peerajee and another—Janardhan and A.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

283-98—Khunderao and S—Chandulal Suklal and others vs Shomlal Sukhanand and others—Payne G S. and Co.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewjiys Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Najmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-93—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

192-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Munchershaw Bomanjee Chotia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale and others—Thakurdas D C and H B and K and Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

194-99—Hiralal M and M—Sewjee Tejpal vs Ruttonsey Khairaj and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

187-99—Nanu and H—Nowrojee Jeehangir Gamadia vs Jamasjee Manockjee Patel—Wadia and G

577-98—Manekbai and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and another—Bhaishanker and K.

295-98—In person—Seskaran Somirmal vs Nathmal Shivdas and others.

629-99—In person—Esmail Miya Aba Miya vs Antone Francis Fernandes.

649-99—Hiralal M and M—Joosub Dawood vs Rajeshri Guneshi Sukharam and others—Ardeshir H and D, Sorabjee and J, and Payne G S and Co.

692-99—In person—Thacker Chena Chanda vs Thacker Veljee Chanji.

486-99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Siddick Gool Mahomed and others—K King and C, Smetham B and Noble, Bicknell M and M.

20-98—Smetham B and Noble—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Wadia and G, Smetham B and Noble, Bicknell M and M, and R P Mehta.

559-97—Thackurdas D and Co—Abdool Hoosein Ismailjee vs Sulemanjee Ismailjee.

642-99—Ardeshir H and D—Luxmidas Nagindas and others vs Gulabdas Gangaram and others—Matubai J and M and Edgelow G and W.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A SERIES OF

ARTICLES on THE ARMY and NAVY by the Right Hon. Sir CHARLES DILKE and Captain Sir J. R. COLOMB, with an article on "CONSCRIPTION," by CHARLES LOWE, M. A., will be commenced in

the "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
of February 16,

The importance of these contributions, in view of the present crisis, cannot be exaggerated.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" of FEBRUARY, 16.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

JEJEEBHOY—February 8, at his father's residence, Tardeo, Bombay, Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third son of the late Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Oothumna ceremony to-morro (Saturday).

TOWNSEND—February 8, at "Napean House," Napean Sea Road, Bombay, Mr G H Townsend, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

WALTERS—February 6, at Sirnvalur, Madras, the wife of F I Walters, Madras Railway Company, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1900

GENERAL BULLER has again crossed the Tugela and, supported by what our correspondent describes as a magnificent and overwhelming artillery fire, has taken two positions which are expected to facilitate the advance to Ladysmith. Strange to say three different dates are assigned to the operation. Our correspondent states that it took place on Wednesday, the War Office on Tuesday, and Reuter on Monday. The river was crossed at Pont and Molen Drifts and Vaalkrantz, called also Krantz Kop, at the extreme left of the enemy's front was occupied by the British. The Boers seem to have lost heavily in the engagement. The Boers' account states that the river was crossed at the two drifts under cover of a furious cannonade, but that General Burger attacked the British at Pont's Drift and drove them back compelling them to recross the river in great confusion. The enemy admits that our troops took and retained a small kopje at Molen Drift. They only own a loss of four killed. It appears from the account of the *Times'* correspondent that the enemy was at first successful at the northern end of the kopje—he does not specify which—but that British reinforcements came up and the position was retaken at the point of the bayonet. Still another correspondent states that two kopjes were carried by the Durhams and the Rifle Brigade. It is also mentioned that General Lyttelton's Brigade was engaged in the main attack. The Central News correspondent states that two pontoons have been thrown across the Tugela, and in a later despatch says that the position is now secure. He also states that the prospect of Sir Redvers Buller driving the Boers back and forcing his way to Ladysmith is now very bright. The British force and the Boers are fighting on a ridge of the Vaalkrantz. Presumably the bombardment of Ladysmith continues exchanging cannon shot, but evidently without making any impression.

IT has now come to be recognised that the war in South Africa is being carried on by one side at least on new conditions, and that military operations have entered on a phase of development of which all civilised nations must take note. The strange thing is that our military authorities should have required the hard experience of disappointment and defeat to realise this, for it was all set down in great detail in M. de Bloch's six volumes on "The War of the Future in its Technical, Economic and Political Relation." They were published in Russia over a year ago and the attention of the world was called to their remarkable teaching by its influence on the Czar Nicholas II., who was so struck by the writer's exposition of the cost of war under the new conditions in life and treasure, that he invited all States, great and small, to send representatives to a congress for averting war by arbitration and checking the continuous growth of armaments which threaten the nations with bankruptcy. M. de Bloch's work was translated into well-nigh every language in Europe. An abridgement of it in English by Mr. W. T. Stead under the title "Is War Now Impossible" has put it within the reach of every man with six shillings to spare. In England, as it happened, less attention was paid to this remarkable book than on the Continent. It was set down as the work of a civilian and a theorist, which is no doubt true. But the author drew his conclusions from the studies of the most experienced military authorities—Russian, French, and German—who have examined with great care the new problems arising from the developments of late years in the range and accuracy of weapons of precision and the destructive effect of high explosives. He tabulated the views of the most competent authorities on such questions and set forth the inferences they drew. In England such studies have not been neglected, but the traditions of the service encourage our officers to rely on bold attack and the proved superiority of the British bayonet. There were not wanting in the late campaigns of the Indian frontier indications that the new rifle, when it has got into the hands of the tribesmen, makes it hazardous to rely wholly on dash and pluck to carry difficult positions, and disperse the enemy. The Afridi showed an unexpected sagacity in retiring as we advanced and advancing when, on the approach of night, our men retired to camp. This simple manœuvre and the unexpected development of sniping, showed that even hillmen have begun to realise the value of the new arm. In a general way we realised that it strengthened the defence and considerably increased the difficulties of carrying on operations in an enemy's country.

The annual military promenades beyond the frontier, that were supposed to be necessary, have been since discontinued. Otherwise we might have taken the lesson more to heart, and have been better prepared for the rougher experiences in Natal and on the Modder River. A careful perusal of M. Bloch's book might have been equally or even more efficacious. It would have told our Generals, their staff, and the regimental officers alike, exactly what to expect, and warned them of the futility of frontal attacks. The failure of four frontal attacks has done something to shake confidence in the method which proved so effective on the Atbara and at Omdurman. But three successive failures did not prevent a distinguished General from undertaking a fourth; so strong was the conviction of its efficacy. All the experts have said that the failure was due wholly to the neglect to make reconnaissances in the orthodox way. "The War of the Future" would have shown that reconnaissances have become impossible under the new conditions, which enable the defenders, themselves hidden, to sweep the ground with rifle fire for two miles. Smokeless powder gives no indication of the quarter whence the death-dealing bullets come. The Boers have improved in those conditions—in themselves sufficiently favourable—by reserving their fire. Completely invisible in their trenches, or otherwise hidden, they allow the scouts to ride close up, and then return to report that no enemy is anywhere about. Then if the advance is made in close columns the fire is reserved until there is only 200 yards between the rifle and its victim. On at least one occasion fire was reserved until the troops led to the attack were within thirty yards of their executioners, who were absolutely invisible. Foreign experts long since declared that frontal attacks on properly entrenched positions were an anachronism; but it required several object lessons of considerable severity to convince our officers that such is really the case. The foreigner did not imagine like our critics that reconnaissances pushed home would enable such attacks to be successful; he does not indulge in such illusions. He knew and said that to essay the frontal attack against an enemy possessed of magazine rifle is a military sin. M. Bloch declared that the chief difference between the war of the future and that of the past will be the rarity of frontal attacks, which will only be resorted to when the necessity is imperative—and the assailant has a numerical superiority of three or four, or even six, to one. The losses will be so heavy that there must be abundance of human material to fill the gaps. The decisive battles of the old warfare will be replaced by wars of position in which the defence will be strongly entrenched, while the invader entrenches over against him, and each strives to wear down and tire out the other. It will become a war of resources, rather than of thews and sinews. The big battalions will not be able to end the war by a Waterloo or a Sadowa. They will have to use the spade as Lord Methuen and Commandant Cronje have done and are doing at the present moment.

Of course the country that can put overwhelming numbers of efficient troops in the field, or rather behind entrenchments, and keep them there, employing them to "envelop" the enemy and cut off his supplies, will have an advantage that must be decisive. When the Russians had been hopelessly defeated by the entrenchments of Plevna, and the mass-fire which Osman Pasha was the first to devise, they constructed a series of small Plevnas, so as to cut off Osman's supplies. When starvation became imminent that splendid fighter attempted in his turn to storm the Russian entrenchments. He was hopelessly defeated and had to surrender. The credit of being the first to understand and turn to practical account the possibilities of the breech-loading rifle and an unlimited supply of cartridges in shallow trenches belongs to that Turkish Pasha. He taught the lessons the Boers are now applying, with the added advantage of the mobility conferred by every man being mounted. The Boers are not only good shots but riders accustomed to the saddle from boyhood. Since 1877 the rifle has been marvellously improved, both in effective range and in the flatness of the trajectory. To these advantages must be added the magazine which gives the Lee Metford ten and the Mauser five cartridges to be fired without reloading. A trained soldier can fire the six cartridges in a second from a Mauser with a magazine. Without the magazine he can reload and fire 78 cartridges a minute without taking aim. Taking aim he can load and fire 60 times a minute. Now let us see how this affects the frontal attack A Russian General, Skugareski, calculates that if 3,200 infantry attacked half their number they would in passing over the three hundred paces of the fire zone lose 1,800 men; before they got to the trenches they would be annihilated. At Magersfontein the British were not two to one, but if this proportion had existed and there was no cover for 800 yards, Lord Methuen's force must have been destroyed before it reached the trenches—if the fire from the trenches were as continuous and as well directed as would be that of good European troops. Of course shell-fire and its relative accuracy would have to be taken into account. But by all accounts the effect of shell-fire is by no means so decisive as it is generally supposed to be. It exerts its greatest influence on the nerves of untrained troops. M. Bloch gives a table showing that if 100 infantry advance to attack an equal number, entrenched one hundred metres distant, during the rush the attackers would lose eighty-six and the defenders nine men. The surviving fourteen attackers would be destroyed if they reached the entrenchment. Of artillery all that we need now say is that the quick-firing guns of the present day are from twelve to fifteen times more effective than the guns with which the Franco-German war was fought. One gun of the present year of grace would do more execution, and at far greater range, than two batteries in 1870. On the other hand the rifle can now put guns out of action at sixteen hundred yards.

THE idea of colonising Asia Minor with German peasants has long charmed the German colonial enthusiasts. It has, in fact, been partly realised in the small German colony on the Syrian coast, which welcomed the German Emperor on his way to Jerusalem in 1898. The success of German syndicates in securing railway concessions in Asia Minor has been regarded as a step in the same direction, and the granting of a concession for a railway down the Euphrates Valley to the German Company working the Anatolian lines has induced the German Colonial Society to begin devising schemes for forming German colonies along the route. It is admitted that the question presents difficulties. The colonists would have to form self-governing communities to protect themselves from the hordes of robbers, and from the local officials. According to a German traveller who recently gave a lecture before the Colonial Society, which is reported in the "Times," the colonists should be exempted from all taxes for ten years, and allowed to import their stock and machinery free of duty. Apparently it is hoped that the Sultan would agree to all these conditions without demur, out of his affection for the German Emperor. But Dr. Von Siemens, Chairman of the Anatolian Railway Company, who attended the lecture, thinks otherwise. He bluntly declared that the scheme was impossible, first because Christian colonists were not wanted in Anatolia, and secondly because the Sultan would not remit taxes. He added that the Anatolian Railway Company "had no thought of acting as the political pioneer of German colonisation," and that it was "simply and solely a business enterprise." In the preliminary Convention agreed to at Constantinople on 23rd December between Turkey and the German Anatolia Railway with regard to the concession for the line to Bagdad and Bussora, there are some important clauses. One fixes a maximum period of eight years for the construction of the line from Konieh to Bussora. The Sublime Porte will first approve the draft conventions and estimates of rates. Another clause binds the company not to cede or transfer to any other company either the line already constructed from Haidar Pasha to Angora and Konieh, or the new one now to be built. The Turkish Government reserves its right to buy up the line if it ever have the desire to do so, but it will not cede that right to any other company. It is considered unlikely that the Imperial Government will raise the money to buy out the company, which will very probably have a long lease of the line. German colonists may follow the railway, but the line is primarily or exclusively a business undertaking.

WE regret to learn of the death of Sir W. W. Hunter, who has been cut off in the midst of a useful career. Sir William entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1862 and having distinguished himself in connection with the Bengal Famine Relief Operations of 1866 he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India. As Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India he organized and carried out from commencement to completion the Statistical Survey of India, embodied in 125 volumes. This he subsequently condensed into the fourteen volumes of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India." He was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council from 1881 to 1887, and took an active part in the series of land laws which marked that period. He was appointed President of the Indian Education Commission, which claimed to expand public instruction in India from a departmental into a more national system and he was a member of the Finance Commission, 1885-87. He was selected to revise the financial relations of the Supreme Government to the Provincial Governments in India. He repeatedly received the public thanks of the Bengal Government, the Supreme Government of India, and the Secretary of State, and was deputed by Lord Dufferin when Viceroy to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee as to Indian railway extension. In 1886 he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. His works on India and its people are numerous. Thirteen years ago Sir William retired from the Civil Service and since that time, for some years, contributed the column on Indian Affairs to the "Times."

THE Calcutta and Allahabad dak which should be delivered in Bombay at 4-30 p.m. was not distributed last evening until 7 o'clock.

AT their meeting held yesterday the Municipal Corporation resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to obtain from the Executive Engineer a report on the leakage of underground mains in the city and its extent; and to report on the means of preventing the enormous leakage that takes place.

MR. S. R. ARTHUR, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Political Agent, Aundh, pending further orders.

MR. VERNON B. F. BAYLEY is appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr. G. W. Roughton, deceased.

LIEUTENANT C. E. B. ROBINSON, I.S.C., has been appointed on plague duty in Sholapur.

MAJOR B PHILLIPS, Poona Volunteers, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE services of Lieutenant H. Ross, I.S.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE railway earnings up to the January are 165 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of last year.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. P. CARSON, I.M.S., has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUTENANT D. J. SHARP, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is gazetted Captain, and George Alexander Phillips is appointed Second Lieutenant.

MR. W. JENKINS, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces, is appointed Executive Engineer, Relief operations, in the Surat district.

CAPTAIN VANS AGNEW, R.A., has been appointed to act as D.A.A.G. for the Royal Artillery, Punjab Command, vice Captain Hutchinson, whose health has broken down.

THE Exchange Banks of India are sending in a formal appeal to the Viceroy against the proposal by the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins to establish an Imperial Bank for India.

OWING to the death of Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, all functions in connection with Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit's wedding at Chateau Petit are unavoidably postponed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WOOLCOMBE Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind District will officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at Army Headquarters when Colonel Hill vacates his appointment.

THE Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and Mrs. Barnes, accompanied by a small camp office, left Quetta on Saturday for Sibi. The departure was private, but a saluting battery of nine-pounders was brought to the railway station—a new departure in salutes which have previously been fired from the Fort.

FROM all parts of the province, and notably from Umballa, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur and Wazirabad, come reports that in connection with the celebration of the *Id*, Muhammadans offered up special prayers in their mosques for the success of British arms in the South African war. Correspondents describe these demonstrations of loyal sentiments as solemn and impressive.

BETWEEN the 27th ultimo and the 2nd instant, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 35 Mahomedans, and 264 Hindus died within the local limits of Madras, making a total of 316; the death-rate being 36·3, and the mean for the ten previous years being 37·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera 2, small-pox 3, measleas 6, fevers 86, dysentery 33, diarrhœa 8, and other causes 178.

THE "Straits Times" urges the formation at once of a British European Volunteer Rifle Corps for local defence, now that Singapore is to be deprived of the European garrison regiment. It has opened a list of Volunteers willing to join the proposed Corps, preparatory to calling upon the Government to move in the matter. The idea found such favour that over one hundred and thirty names were sent in to the "Straits Times" almost immediately.

MAJOR EDWARDS, I. M. S., accompanied by Mrs Edwards, left Quetta on Friday for South Africa *viâ* Calcutta, amid a scene of great enthusiasm at the railway station on the part of the civil official element. Major Edwards will embark along with Lumsden's Horse, of which corps very probably he will have medical charge. Mrs. Edwards goes home after a short further stay with her brother at Gwalior. Major Edwards left Lahore on Sunday morning by the Calcutta mail.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on March 2nd for a tour in Assam, returning on the 15th of that month. Lady Curzon will probably accompany His Excellency who will visit various plantations and make himself personally acquainted with the manner in which the tea and rubber industries are carried on. Lord Curzon will be the first Viceroy who has ever visited northern Assam and his tour is likely to have practical results, as the Labour Bill has come up for disposal this session. He will take only a small staff with him.

THE Plague Commission's Report, writes the "Pioneer" is long delayed, and plague policy is still being pursued in the dark as far as that Commission's work is concerned. Their views on some important points are still unknown, and perhaps uncertain. But in regard to inoculation we understand that they have reached definite conclusions. They find it proved that inoculation sensibly diminishes the incidence of plague "attacks"; that it greatly diminishes the "death-rate" among the inoculated; that it does not confer any great degree of protection within the first few days after inoculation has been performed; that the protection lasts for a considerable number of weeks, and possibly for a considerable number of months, and that the best results can only be obtained with accurate standardisation.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Feb. 6 was 2,461, giving a death-rate of 15·74 per annum per thousand as against 99·98 the corresponding period of last year, and 83·08 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 232 died from fevers; 225, small-pox; 96, measles; 7, cholera; 458, plague; 3, leprosy; 178, phthisis; 127, diseases of the nervous system; 405, affections of the respiratory organs; 165, diarrhœa; 70, dysentery; 63, still-born; 175, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—70 Jain; 60 Brahmin; 8 Lingast; 10 Bhattia; 1,404 Hindu of other caste; 352 Hindu low caste; 417 Musalman; 54 Parsee, 2 Jew; 62 Native Christian; 4 Eurasian; 6 European; 2 Negro-African and 10 other and unknown races. The total number of births was 219 as against 184 the corresponding period of last year, and 235 the average over the past five years.

CERTAIN clauses of the Bill to provide for the Inspection and Regulation of Mines in India, now under consideration, do not commend themselves to the Indian Mining Association who have accordingly convened a meeting to protest against the clauses. The meeting will be held at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Monday, and the members of the Association will be reinforced by colliery owners, agents and managers generally. The clauses to which exception is taken are 9 to 12, designed to deal with the employment in and the admission of children to mines, and enable rules to be made for prohibiting, restricting and regulating the employment of women and children below ground or on particular classes of labour, for limiting the number of hours in any week or day during which women and children may be employed, for prescribing the method of determining the wages of miners where such wages depend on the quantity of work done and the like.

"FORT ST. GEORGE: A Short History of Our First Possession in India," is the title of a forthcoming volume which will appeal to every student of Indian history. The writer of the present book is Mrs. Frank Penny, already known as the authoress of two Anglo-Indian novels ("The Romance of a Nautch Girl" and "Caste and Creed"), and the wife of the Rev. Frank Penny, Garrison Chaplain of Fort St. George. Free access has been had to the register books of St. Mary's Church as well as to the records of Fort St. George. One chapter is devoted to "Elihu Yale who had been Governor of the Fort and who gave his name to Yale University), the Mayor's Court, and Other Matters;" another to "Job Charnock's Visit to Fort St. George and the Baptism of his Children;" a third to "Clive, Dupleix, the Capitulation of Fort St. George to the French in 1746, and Its Siege by Lally in 1758." The illustrations are many of them original etchings. The volume will be, by permission, dedicated to H. E. the Governor of Madras.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore accompanied by Mr. S. M. Fraser, Tutor and Guardian, Major Smith, Durbar Surgeon, his staff and a large number of followers arrived in Lahore on Friday at 4-26, by special train. He was received at the railway station by the Assistant Commissioner, and an aid-de-camp from Government House. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the Fort as the special drew up at the platform. The Maharaja drove from the station to Kapurthala House, where he was the guest of His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala. On Saturday morning, after breakfast, the Maharaja and party visited the Lieutenant-Governor and afterwards went to the Zoological Gardens, the Aitchison Chiefs College and some other places of interest. In the evening his Highness attended the evening party given in his honour at the Jubilee Town Hall by the President and the Council of the Punjab Association. The Hall was decorated and the approaches illuminated. The band of the 23rd Pioneers was in attendance. His Highness, who is travelling privately, on Sunday visited the Shalamar Gardens and the Tomb of Jehangir at Shahdara, and left Lahore on Monday at noon, for Agra.

COAL is still going up the best judges of the market are quite unable to say when it is going to stop doing so, much less when it is coming down again. Much will depend upon the weather. "At the same time," said a member of a leading firm, "there is no need for the public to get into any panic. If they will just take things quietly and not rush in upon us with excesive orders, it will ease the situation very considerably and shall get through all right. You see there is no panic or excitement here," he added, alluding to the crowded floor of the Exchange. Thousands of men have gone off to the war, and labour is consequently scarce. A good many have been taken from the pits and round about the pits, and the getting of coal has in that way fallen off somewhat. The advance in selling price has brought up the earnings of the men who are left to a point that disinclines them to a full week's work, and that, of course, still further restricts supply. But, added to all this lack of labour, the malign effect of influenza is now telling very severely. One company has no less than 250 of their men down with it, and all over London there are vacancies in the coal yards that it is impossible to fill from this cause. So that even where there is the coal there is great difficulty in getting it unloaded from trucks and loaded into vans and carts for delivery.

As Mr. Arthur Paterson truly says, "the writer bold enough to attempt a Biography of Cromwell in these days of voluminous Cromwell literature is in somewhat the same position as an Alpine climber proposing to read a paper to the Royal Geographical Society on an ascent of Mont Blanc." Nevertheless, there is a room on our book shelves for Mr. Paterson's Oliver Cromwell: His Life and Character" (J Nisbet and Co.), because it has points of individuality if not of novelty. To begin with, it is the work of a man who hitherto has been known as a novelist or romancist, and who, though he writes on the basis of careful and open-minded inquiry into facts, writes at the same time with an eye to the picturesque. No mere dry as dust memoir is this "Oliver Cromwell" of Mr. Paterson. It is above all things readable—the result of much research, but vivid, vivacious, fresh, and frank—not in the least degree conventional either in opinion or in expression. On the whole, Mr. Paterson takes the favourable view of the Protector's "life and character." "Hampered," he says, "as Cromwell was, checked and thwarted by his Council of State in a hundred ways that we shall never know, and can only dimly guess, yet his hand guided the nation through its hours of peril. His indomitable will, unerring judgment, and unfailing patience held together like a mighty iron band the discordant elements in the nation. This band broken, the government of the realm fell to pieces. There was no one in the land who might take up the burden and fill the place of Oliver Cromwell." Two pictures we may mention, adorn Mr. Paterson's spirited and agreeable volume—a reproduction of the Sidney Sussex portrait of Cromwell, and one of a portrait of his mother, which, apparently, is published for the first time.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER'S OPERATIONS ON THE TUGELA

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE BOERS.

OVERWHELMING ARTILLERY FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 8, 1 A.M.

The "Central News' Correspondent with General Buller's force at Spearman's Camp wires as follows:—On Wednesday, at 6 p.m., the British succeeded in capturing Vaalkranz on the extreme left of the enemy's frontal position.

The position was captured with slight casualties on our side.

The prospect of Sir Redvers Buller's driving the Boers back and relieving Ladysmith are now very bright.

The Boers evidently lost heavily in the engagement. Their ambulances were seen busily at work collecting their wounded.

The British have succeeded in throwing two pontoons across the Tugela.

Our operations have been greatly assisted by the magnificent and overwhelming fire of our Artillery.

LATER, 9-55 A.M.

Spearman's Camp, Wednesday night:—

The British position on the Vaalkranz has now been made secure. The infantry to-day have been advancing along the ridge exchanging shots with the enemy, who are gradually retiring.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL GATACRE'S FORCE.

LONDON, FEB. 8. 12-34 p.m.

Further news from the Cape has been received showing that the attack of the Boers on General Gatacre's position has been repulsed. The British loss was only five killed and wounded.

The Cavalry are pursuing the Boers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GENERAL BULLER AGAIN CROSSES THE TUGELA.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

A War Office despatch says General Buller crossed the Tugela on the 5th inst. and is now advancing on Ladysmith. The operations are still proceeding but no information is to hand as to the result.

BOER DESPATCH REGARDING THE PASSAGE OF THE TUGELA.

A despatch from the Boer Camp, dated Ladysmith 6th, says that the British yesterday crossed the Tugela at Pont and Molen Drifts, covered by a furious bombardment and that they were repulsed by General Burger at Pont Drift and re-crossed the river in great confusion. The cannonade was unprecedented in its fierceness and was continued all day and resumed on the 6th with even more guns.

A later Boer despatch, dated the 6th, says the British lost heavily at Pont Drift but captured a position on a small kopje at Molen Drift which they still hold.

The despatch adds the Boers lost four killed.

THE ADVANCE ON LADYSMITH.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Reuter wiring from Spearman's Camp on Wednesday evening says, General Buller began his advance on Monday.

The naval guns opened fire at seven in the morning and three British battalions made a feint of a frontal attack and advanced towards Brakfontein.

The Boers opened fire with their Artillery at eleven, and sent several shells into our Infantry who retired an hour later.

Meanwhile we attacked vigorously on the extreme right.

The Engineers quickly constructed a pontoon.

Our cannon hidden among the trees bombarded heavily and our Infantry then advanced.

The Boers were completely surprised and the high hill which is a continuation of the Brakfontein range was captured by four in the afternoon.

The enemy on Tuesday, endeavoured to retake the position but were repulsed, and we advanced along the ridge.

[General Lyttelton's brigade consists of the 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade, and 3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifles.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The captured kopje is called Krantzkloof and it commands the shortest road to Ladysmith.

The "Standard's" correspondent states that General Lyttelton's Brigade was engaged in the main attack and that the Durhams and the Rifle Brigade carried two kopjes with the bayonet and bivouacked on the spot.

It is not considered likely that the Boers will succeed in dislodging us.

The "Times" correspondent says the enemy on Tuesday afternoon at first were successful at the northern end of the kopje, but on British reinforcements arriving, the position was re-carried at the point of the bayonet.

NEWS FROM GATACRE'S COLUMN.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The fighting in which General Gatacre's column took part yesterday was mainly with outposts. The Boers retired on the British being reinforced at their outlying camps.

The British loss was five men.

NEWS FROM MODDER RIVER.

General Hector Macdonald maintains his position and is holding the highest portion of a kopje and the Boers the lower. Unfortunately the slope is too steep to mount artillery.

BOERS ACTIVE NEAR COLESBERG.

The Boers are very active round Colesberg and are shelling the convoys to our camps.

THE CASUALTIES ON TUESDAY.

The casualties at Potgieters Drift up to noon on Tuesday last were two officers killed and 15 wounded and about 216 men killed and wounded.

MR. REDMOND'S AMENDMENT.

The House of Commons have rejected Mr. Redmond's amendment by 368 against 66.

THE SITUATION AT COLESBERG.

LORD ROBERTS' PROCLAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, February 7th, states that a message from Rensberg, on Monday, reports that the Colesberg situation is a deadlock. The Boers are strongly entrenched. Colonel French is unable to draw them into the open.

Lord Roberts issued a proclamation promising the restoration of their farms to the Free Staters and the Boers who cease fighting; also a free passage to Europe to foreigners in the Boer ranks and advising the rebels to surrender.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" to-day notifies the formation of Lumsden's Horse, Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden commanding.

The Maharaja of Jeypore has contributed a lakh of rupees towards the Transvaal War Fund.

SIR W. LOCKHART INDISPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir William Lockhart is very seriously ill. The Viceroy was amongst those who called to enquire after him to-day.

FAMINE RELIEFS.

The Central Provinces report of a reduction of 36,000 in the numbers under relief, this week, and Berar a reduction of 10,000; and though the numbers in Bombay continue to rise rapidly, the general increase appears to have been checked. The prices, too, except in Bombay and parts of Rajputana and Madras are tending downwards, partly on account of rain in Northern India and partly because of shipments of Burma rice to Bombay. The general range, however, is still nearly as high as in the famine of 1897.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. T. Cornwall is appointed Postmaster-General, Bombay.

Mr H. G. Keene, Comptroller, Hyderabad, has been granted three months' privilege leave from 2nd March, Mr. L. J. W. Morgan officiating.

Mr. J. Willcocks officiates as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, vice Mr. G. A. Anderson proceeding on leave.

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK.

The Earl of Suffolk left Calcutta yesterday for Bombay.

SUBSTITUTION OF CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS.

The Metropolitan presides over the public meeting which has been called for the 12th instant to urge the substitution of the Cambridge junior and senior local examinations for the present high school and Calcutta University Examinations, the latter having been found to unduly handicap the domiciled European community in the matter of admission to higher Government services. The committee includes the names of almost all the leading educationalists here.

THE IMPORT TRADE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Import Trade Association here, the chairman said that a concerted action will have to be taken by merchants in India to protect themselves against the growing evil of late shipments where time contracts are concerned, unless satisfactory replies are received to representations made by all the Indian Chambers of Commerce to the Glasgow and Manchester Chambers upon the subject. A reference was also made to the need of reducing the cost of home cables.

A D FAMATION CASE.

The Military authorities have permitted Sir William Butler to proceed legally against his slanderers, and it is understood he is about to take action against a well-known peer for styling him a traitor.

THE AHMEDABAD MURDER CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF ACCUSED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 8.

A sensational murder case was disposed of, to-day, by Mr. Fry, Sessions Judge, and two assessors. Three policemen were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing grievous hurt to a Koli, named Nathu, to extort confession in a dacoity case. The prosecution alleged that Nathu was taken in the first accused's house and made to sit down. His legs were put over his neck and severe blows were given on the neck. Subsequently Nathu died from the effects of the injuries. The Public Prosecutor prosecuted and the accused were defended by Messrs. F. Pestanji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, Mr. Worth, solicitor, and Mr. Chunilal, local pleader. The prosecution examined nineteen witnesses and the defence ten. The hearing lasted for four days. All the accused were found not guilty and acquitted and discharged.

EARTHQUAKE IN TREVANDRUM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TREVANDRUM, FEB. 8.

This morning, at 2-55, there was a seismic disturbance in and around Trevandrum to a distance of not less than seven miles. It lasted nearly a minute. Many public buildings were shaken and the tiles from their roofs were falling down. There was considerable sensation. The natives think it is the result of divine wrath. In 1843 there was a similar shock of less violence.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 3rd instant, arrived here at 4 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, FEB. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Indis, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left here, at 5 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bormida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore, on the 8th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firmer.

Good Bhowngger	3 31-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-16

NAVAL ATTACK ON BOMBAY.

It having been decided early in the month to test as practically as possible, the combined Naval and Military defences of Bombay, and Wednesday having been deemed the most suitable day for the occasion, orders were accordingly given to both attack and defence parties, to consider a state of war to exist from 10 a.m. on Wednesday to 10 a.m. yesterday. The defence afloat consisted of her Majesty's ships Magdala, Abyssinia and torpedo boats Nos. 100, 102, and 103. The whole was under the command of Captain Greet, R.N. The shore defences were the Colaba Garrison and Fort, Oyster Rock Battery, Middle Ground Fort, and the Volunteer Forces of Bombay, the latter being stationed at suitable points to repulse the landing of an armed force. The shore defences were under the supervision of the General Commanding the Bombay District. The Attacking Squadron consisted of H M ships Plassey, Assaye, Lapwing and torpedo boats Nos. 101, 104, 105, and 106. The two first, though torpedo gunboats in reality, were made to represent modern 1st class cruisers and the Lapwing, a 2nd class cruiser, the torpedo boats being used as scouts mostly. The attacking squadron was under the command of Captain Bush of H. M. S. Eclipse, who took personal command of H. M. S. Plassey.

Shortly after 8 a.m. Capt Bush, R.N., having taken command of H. M. S. Plassey organised his fleet in divisions and sub-divisions and made the signal to weigh anchor, the vessels proceeding out in the formation of divisions, line abreast, working up to a speed of about 12 knots. About 9-15 the attacking squadron anchored in the same formation aft the Lightship, keeping up a head of steam the while. The ships were then cleared for action (this means complete dismantling of all gear, such as rails, awnings, stanchions, etc. etc, anything that could possibly impede the working of guns or torpedo tubes) orders being issued for each vessel to keep a sharp look-out on the movements of the attacking squadron. This was a very necessary injunction as the defenders' scouts (torpedo boats) showed the greatest activity and desire to find a weak spot in the enemy's disposition. It should here be noted that though the attacking squadron were actually within range of the forts while at anchor, they were assumed to be below the horizon and therefore could not be fired at. At about 10 a. m. a consultation was held on board H. M. S. Plassey the result of which was to decide on making both a day and night attack. Accordingly at about 3 p.m. the signal to weigh anchor was made and the fleet formed into separate forces to attack from different points, the Plassey and Assaye, as one force and the four torpedo boats as the other.

The object of the torpedo boats in the attack was to clear the mine fields in and about the harbour, that of the Plassey and Assaye, as 1st class armoured cruizers, was when the mine fields were blown up and entirely destroyed to destroy the shipping and do as much damage to the harbour as possible. Both these objects would seem to have been obtained considering the fact that both the Plassey and Assaye managed to elude the search-lights of the forts which seem to have been very badly handled and the latter were only discovered by the Magdala and Abyssinia after their object was obtained and secrecy was no longer of any vital importance. The defending scouts (torpedo boats) did some very clever work. But perhaps the smartest piece of work was that of H.M.S. Lapwing, who managed unperceived to anchor off Bandora creek and send on shore a party, who eluding all picquets and sentries hung dummy barrels of dynamite one at each end of Bandra bridge, and took several prisoners. The barrels of dynamite being hung on the bridge represented blowing it up, and as the Lapwing was detailed for that duty their object was obtained, though their boat on shoving off was theoretically sunk by rifle fire.

The last 24 hours' mimic warfare has its useful lessons, and the principle one would appear to be that some improvement is required in the look-out kept at the entrance to the harbour and the manipulation of the various search-lights belonging to the shore defences and a little more night drill for the volunteers.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The charms of the arena for old and young has added to the delight of all who are fond of amusement, and the Circus now performing here will attract public attention for some time, where the management of all enterprises of kind depends upon its artistic merit. In the present Circus every element of amusement presented is one that educates the public taste for more. The artistes are of the best; the educated horses are a surprise to all, and show that a master-mind controls the secret that has brought forth such perfection in equines. The time and patience required to present such a fine performance as that given by the Arab stallion "Aden" is no easy task. The Japanese performers are the best exponents of the art of balancing on the feet in the world and such artistes Chosabras, Hakota and Yashimoto who perform on a wire extending from the top of the large marquee was a novel and exciting act done with a coolness that eliminates all danger to nervous systems. The Alton trio of acrobats executed the most difficult somersault from shoulder to shoulder with that ease and grace that they received a recall. The Lucifers are three performers that are seldom seen outside of the continental theatres and in dancing and high kicking they are unsurpassed. Little Emily is an expert for one so young. The equestrian department is one bright feature. The animals are of the best and the triple jockey act by Mdlle. Le Blonde George Harmston and Gilbert Eldred is one of the greatest feats of horsemanship to be seen in any circus. Each performer enters on a separate animal and after accomplishing a series of daring feats, two horses are taken out of the circle and they perform on one horse leaping from the ground together and concluding with Eldred and Harmston leaping together from the ground to the back of the beautiful English mare Polly. It is claimed these artistes are the only ones to accomplish this feat in a 42 feet circle. Among the clowns and they are numerous, the Chinese and Pepino are funny enough for all emergencies in the gymnastic line. The Le Echelle performance last evening was a marked feature. The Stewart Bros. and Gilbert gave a marvellous exhibition of what athletes can accomplish and the dive of the Brothers in the net was true to the second. The nerve required for such a sensational climax must be a trying one. Ajax, the flexible marvel, must be seen to be appreciated. It is impossible to describe. The animals are a treat for all; the monster elephant Babe and the royal Bengal tiger Duke where performed by C. Weatherly and Herr Alonso. To-night Lady Sandhurst and suite will be present and a grand matinee will take place on Saturday.

THE LIEUT.-GENERAL'S TOUR.

The following programme of tour of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, in the Deesa and Mhow Districts, is published:—

February 17th—departure Bombay 22-45, 18th—arrivals Poona 6-20, 19th—Halt Poona, 20th—Departure Poona 11-0 20th—Arrival Bombay 17-35, 20th—Departure Bombay (Colaba) 21-15, 21st—Arrival Ahmedabad 9-10, 21st—Departure Ahmedabad 10-20, Ahmedabad 9-10, 21st—Departure Ahmedabad 10-20, Ahmedabad 9-10, 21st—Departure Ahmedabad 10-20, Ahmedabad 9-10, 21st—Departure Ahmedabad 10-20, 21st—Arrival Erinpura Road 19-23, 22nd—Departure Erinpura Road 7-0, 22nd—Arrival Erinpura 8-0, 23rd—Departure Erinpura 17-0, 23rd—Arrival Erinpura Road 18-0, 24th—Departure Erinpura Road 4-38, 24th—Arrival Ajmere 13-30 24th—Departure Ajmere 18-50, 24th—Arrival Nasirabad 19-48, 25th—Departure Nasirabad 7-0, 25th—Arrival Deoli, 25th—Halt Deoli, 27th—Halt Deoli, 28th—Departure Deoli, 28th—Arrival Nasirabad, 28th—Departure Nasirabad 20-5, March 1st—Arrival Neemuch 5-25, 1st—Departure Neemuch 5-45, 1st—Arrival Mhow 17-45, 2nd—Halt Mhow, 3rd—Departure Mhow 21-8, 4th—Arrival Khandwa 2-2, 4th—Departure Khandwa 3-54 4th—Arrival Kalyan 14-58, 4th—Departure Kalyan 15-27; 4th—Arrival Poona 19-19, 5th—Halt Poona, 6th—Departure Poona 20-15, 7th—Arrival, Wathar. 1-55, 7th—Arrival Mahableshwar.

All arrivals and departures private.

On the move to Poona on 17th February, and to Mahableshwar on 6th March, the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be accompanied by

Major H. E. STANTON, D. S. O., R. A.,
Assistant Military Secretary.
Captain R. B. Low, D. S. O,
Aide-de-Camp.

On the Tour from 20th February to 4th March 1900 the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be accompanied by

Brigadier-General J. A. BARLOW,
Depy. Adjt-Genl, Bo. Comd.
Major H. E. STANTON, D. S. O., R. A.,
Assistant Military Secretary.

Address for private letters: "Camp of Lieutenant General, Bombay." care of Railway Mail Service o

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER.

Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., (M. A. Oxford, Hon. L.L. D. Cambridge and Glasgow) whose death is recorded was the son of the late A. Galloway Hunter, of Denholm, was born July 15, 1840, and educated at the University of Glasgow, at Paris, and Bonn. He headed the list of Indian civilians appointed in 1862; and after distinguishing himself in Calcutta by proficiency in Sanskrit and the modern vernaculars of India, passed through the appointments of a junior civil servant in the Bengal districts. On the outbreak of the Orissa Famine of 1866, he was appointed Inspector of public instruction in the province of Orissa and the south-western division of Bengal. At the end of the dearth he received the thanks of the Government, but was invalided to England. While on sick leave Sir William Hunter wrote "The Annals of Rural Bengal," which in the next ten years passed through five editions; and a "Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia." On his return to Bengal, he received the gazetted acknowledgments of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State; together with a present of Rs. 20,000 of public money, also notified in the "Government Gazette," for his services. In 1869 he was attached on special duty to the Secretariat of the Government of Bengal; in 1870 to that of the Supreme Government of India, acting for a time as Under-Secretary; in 1871 he was appointed Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India. As the head of this Department he organised, and carried out from beginning to end, the Statistical Survey of India. The first census of India was taken in 1872. In 1876 he issued the "Statistical Account of Bengal" in twenty volumes, and an exact survey was executed under his direction of the resources and population of each district in India—an area "equal to all Europe less Russia." Sir William Hunter again received the gazetted thanks of the Government. His labours had done much to throw light on the causes and management of famines, and to bring them within control. In 1878 he was appointed among the first members of the new Order of the Indian Empire. By 1880 he had completed the Statistical Survey of India, and its records had been made available to the public in 128 printed volumes. In 1881 he issued a condensation of this vast work, alphabetically arranged in the "Imperial Gazetteer of India," in nine volumes. In the same year he was appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and in 1882 he was made President of the Education Commission in India. As a Member of the Indian Legislative Council, Sir William Hunter took an active part in the important series of measures, especially those affecting the Land Law and Tenancy Rights of the cultivators, which issued from the Indian Legislature between 1881 and 1887. As President of the Indian Education Commission he was largely instrumental inconsolidating Public Instruction in India on its present basis. The results of these labours have been briefly but accurately described, as the development of the Department of Public Instruction in India into a truly national system of education for that country. For these services he again received the gazetted thanks of the Government and was appointed a Companion of the Star of India. In 1884 Sir William Hunter was deputed to England, by the Governor-General in Council to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee upon the economic aspects of Indian railway development. In 1886, in addition to his duty in the Viceroy's Legislative Council Lord Dufferin placed him upon the Finance Commission, which was then constituted to conduct a search ing enquiry into Indian expenditure, and with a view to revise the financial relations of the Provincial Governments to the Supreme Government of India. Among the honorary offices discharged by Sir William Hunter during the course of his Indian career, was that of the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Calcutta. In 1887 he was appointed a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and having completed his twenty-five years of service, he retired from that country.

On his return to England he completed the expanded edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" in fourteen volumes. Since then he has been a consistent and powerful advocate of moderate reform in India. As an examiner in the Honours' School of Oriental studies, he for some years took an active part in the university life of Oxford. Under his impulse the University Press undertook the series of short histories and biographies now well known as "The Rulers of India." Of this series Sir William Hunter was the editor, and several of its volumes are from his hand. Sir William Hunter has received honorary degrees from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and Glasgow; and is an honorary member of many learned societies in Europe and Asia. His best known books are the "Annals of Rural Bengal;" "Orissa, or an Indian Province under Native and British Rule;" "The Indian Mussulmans;" "A System of Famine Warnings;" "A Life of Lord Mayo," 2 vols.; "The Life and Work of the Marques of Dalhousie;" "A Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia;" "The Imperial Gazetteer of India," 14 vols.; "The Indian Empire, its History, People, and Products," which condenses into one volume for popular use the main results of the Statistical Survey of India. His "Brief History of the Indian Peoples" has been translated into five languages and in its English Editions has reached 78,000 copies. He also edited the Indian columns of the "Times" and was for some years past the writer on Indian Affairs in that journal. Sir William Hunter married the daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Murray, LL.D., J.P., the author of "The Literary History of Galloway."

DEATH OF MR. G. H. TOWNSEND.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. G. H. Townsend, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which took place yesterday morning, rather suddenly, at his residence, at Malabar Hill. During the last Christmas holidays Mr. Townsend went shooting at the Ahmedabad Camp, and one evening waded through a creek, which brought on a chill that afterwards affected the lungs. The deceased gentleman had been confined to his bungalow during the last five weeks in consequence. He first came to Bombay from Manilla in 1893; went home on leave in 1897; and returning to this country, resumed charge of the office of manager of the Hongkong Bank in 1898, which he held till the time of his death.

The deceased gentleman was very well-known in connection with racing, and hunting as a prominent member of the Jackal Club, and was the owner of several race horses. He was about 46 years of age, and was unmarried. The Hongkong and several of the Exchange Banks and the Share Bazar were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the deceased's memory.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. George Herbert Townsend, which took place last evening, at the Sewree Cemetery, was very numerously attended, bearing testimony to the high esteem and regard in which he was held by the commercial community of Bombay. Almost all the banks and mercantile firms in Bombay were well represented. The whole of the office staff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank also attended the funeral. About 4 o'clock the funeral cortege left the residence of the deceased gentleman, followed by a long string of carriages, and arrived at the cemetery about an hour and a half later. The coffin, which was covered with mauve pall, was removed from the hearse and carried to the last resting place. The cortege was met at the gate of the cemetery by the Rev. C. M. Badham, of the St. Thomas' Cathedral, who conducted the burial service. A procession was then formed, headed by the clergyman and followed by a large assemblage of mourners, who stood round the grave, while the Bishop read the service. At the conclusion of the service, the coffin, which was covered with numerous wreaths and crosses, sent by friends, was lowered into the grave. After taking the last look, the assembly dispersed. The coffin bore the following inscription:—

GEORGE HERBERT TOWNSEND,
Died
8th February 1900,
Aged 45 years,

Amongst those who had sent the wreaths and crosses were Mr. J. A. Jeffreys, Mr. Y. Matsuo, Mr. Percy Benn, Mr. John Stiven, Mr. George Miller, Mr. Nowroji S. Talati, Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co., Mr. Ardeshir Shapurji Panday, Mr. Dadiba M Dalal, the Head Shroff of the Hongkong Bank, Mr. Tulsidas Khimji, the Staff of the Hongkong Bank, Mr. Temoolji Pestonji Sethna and others.

Amongst those who attended the funeral were the Hon'ble Mr. A. Abercrombie; Mr J Begbie, of the Bank of Bombay; Mr J. A. Jeffreys, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mr J. Stiven, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr. A. F. Simpson, of the Imperial Bank of Persia; Mr. R.S. Brown of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co; Mr. R. Ross, of the National Bank; Mr. J. Blackhall, of the Agra Bank; Mr. W. Llewellyn, of the French Bank; Mr. Y. Mitsugis, of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. A. Speakman, of Messrs Gaddum and Co; Mr. Tintler of Messrs. Blascheck and Co.; Mr. D H. Glade, of Messrs. Glade and Co; Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co; Mr. Shapoorji B. Bharucha; Mr. Nowroji S. N. Talati, of Messrs. S. N. Talati and Co.; Mr. E. Yeo, of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co; Mr. F. Masotti, Belgium Consul; Mr. Premchund Raichund, Mr. Nowroji M. Damasia, Mr. R. Bombach; Mr. W. Carberry, of the Bengal Bank; Mr. W. Baxter, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr. F. W. Shaw, of Messrs. John Fleming and Co; Mr. W. S. Thornton, of P. and O. Company; Mr. D. Lindsay; Mr. Symington, of the Atlas Assurance Co; Mr. P. R. Wilson, of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co; Mr. W. S Millard, of Messrs Phipson, and Co; Mr PF Fischer, Mr Greaves, of Messrs Ewart Latham and Co; Mr Ker, of Ritchie Stewart and Co; Mr Proctor, of Messr Killick Nixon and Co; Messrs Faulkes and Owen of Messrs Owen, Okell and Co; Mr Reddie, of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co; Mr P B Sarvis, of Messrs Forbes and Co; Mr Marshall Reid; Mr J Murdoch, of the Mercantile Bank; Mr Hugh Symons; Mr Dadiba Merwanji Dalal; Mr Humfrey; Mr G K Remington; Mr J Douglas; Messrs A Zygouras and E Lambrinoudi, of Messrs Ralli Brothers; Mr Percy Bann; Mr E L Barton; Mr B Nicholson; Mr Kirk; Mr Rustomshah S N Talati; Mr H E John; Mr Ardeshir S Panday; Mr Nasserwanji Dorabji Mistry; Dr. Field; Dr Dsao, Mr R Barlow; Mr Morris; Mr W Tranker; Mr C Bolleau; Mr C E Saxelen, of the Chartered Bank; Mr Sorabji P Wadia; Mr Byrne; Mr C L Webber; Mr C Nixon; Mr G W Moir; Mr H Gill; Mr W Murray; Mr Walter Lang; Mr George Miller of the Chartered Bank; Mr Temoolji C Sethna; and others.

THE DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

The sad intelligence of the death of Dr. Antonio Pedro da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop *ad honorem* of Cranganor, on the 30th ultimo, at Santarem, Portugal, will be received with deep regret by his Lordship's numerous jurisdictionists in Bombay, Salsette, Bassein, Damaun and Diu. His Lordship left Bombay for Portugal on the 28th September, 1898, on furlough, quite broken down with anxieties and cares in the management of his extensive diocese. He was born on the 6th October, 1840, and after his ordination to priesthood, took charge of the parish of Santarem, in the District of Extremadura. On the 14th March, 1887, the Portuguese Government presented him with the new See of Damaun and he was Consecrated Bishop on 17th April, 1887, and a few months later arrived in Bombay. During his Lordship's stay in India, he settled many questions relating to his diocese, chief among them being the administration of Church properties which had for sometime agitated the minds of Catholics. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and besides other decorations from his Sovereign and other learned Societies, had the honour of receiving from the Sultan of Zanzibar the highly prized "Brilliant Star."

The Very Rev. Canon Faria, the Governor of the Diocese of Damaun, to whom the Portuguese Government conveyed this news, made a touching reference to the death of the deceased Bishop this morning, at the Church of Dabul. Prayers have been ordered to be recited in all the Churches of the Diocese of Damaun, and preparations are being made for solemn obsequies for the repose of the soul of the deceased prelate.

SCOTTISH CONCERT AT BOMBAY.

On Wednesday a concert was given in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. Owing to the night operations for testing defences of Bombay there were many gaps both in audience and performers many, of whose military duties required their presence elsewhere. A limited but appreciative audience was present and applauded the various items of the programmes, encores being demanded and responded to almost throughout. The Scottish pipers, Piper Major J. McCallum and Piper D. Weir, discoursed the national music in true Scottish style, and the dances of the latter were given with graat effect, and in response to an encore to the second dance created a novelty in dancing a sailors' hornpipe, after a rapid change, to the music of the bagpipes, ably played by Piper Major McCullum. Miss Mayhew's voice was heard to great advantage in her two songs "The Flowers of the Forest" and "the Banks of Allan Water," and for the first she received a well-deserved encore, responding with "Robin Adair." Madame Lily Howard, who is always welcome, sang "Caller Herrin," her rendition being splendid. In the second part she gave "Angus Macdonald," and this was the best item of the evening. On both occasions she was rapturously encored and responded last with "Home, Sweet Home," which was appropriate, seeing that the artiste is about to sail for England. Miss Moore successfully sang "A May Morning," and excellent contributions were made by Mr. Douglas Binning and Mr. Marshall Reid. The audience was lucky to hear two such skilful performances on the violin on the same evening by Miss Mackinley and Mr. H. W. Astell. Their playing was artistic and the easy manipulation of the instrument was marked; both solos were heartily received, and the performers achieved further successes in their encore selections. Great credit is especially due to the latter two artistes, as they consented to fill the programme at the last moment, and owing to the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Dr. Pollen, and Captain Cuppage considerable alterations in its constitution were necessary.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yester-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	26	7	16
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	24	5	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	13	13	69
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	18	9	36
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	25	7	79
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	19
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	35	63
Total	118	82	357
Total plague deaths to date	65,101	56,348	
Same date last year	139	109	276
Small-pox	43	39	
Cholera	1	1	

DAMAUN.

On Tuesday, there were two deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being a Doobla of Katheria and a Khatri of Kharrivad. Dr. Menezes, the Health Officer of the District of Damaun has now issued his plague report for the month of January last showing 34 attacks and 19 deaths from plague, at Upper Damaun; 23 attacks and 18 deaths at Katheria; 48 attacks and 39 deaths in the village of Lower Damaun; 8 attacks and 6 deaths at Kharewadi; 8 attacks and 3 deaths at Chetia Vad; 3 attacks and 2 deaths at Varkoond; 2 attacks and 2 deaths at Kharawad; and 1 attack and no death at Patalia. Total 132 attacks and 89 deaths.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE NEW FELLOWS.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the Bombay University:—

Bhikaji Edalji Ghasvala, L. M. & S., F.C.S.
Matubhai Kasanbhai Atmaram Bhukanvala, B.A., LL.B.
James Nelson Fraser, M.A. (Oxon.)
Philip Glynn Messent, M.Inst.C.E.
The Rev. Edward S. Hume, M.A.
Lieut.-Colonel Kaikhasro Sorabje Nariman, I.M.S.
Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal, B.A., LL.B.
Mir Aun Ali, Barrister-at-Law.
Hari Mahadeo Bhadkamkar, B. A.
Khan Bahadur Darasha Rasanji Chichgar.
Kaikhasro Kuvarji Kapadia, M.A.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO LORD SANDHURST.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the friends and admirers of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst was held last evening, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures to raise a fitting memorial to his Excellency. The meeting, which was a very crowded one, was composed of the representatives of different communities of the city, and a great interest was evinced throughout the proceedings. Among those present were: Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., Sir George Cotton, Kt., Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Kt., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. J.N Tata, Dr. Pollen, Mr. W. Westbrook, Mr. Solomon Sassoon, the Hon'ble Messrs. N. G. Chandavarkar, Vrijbhuendas Atmaram, W. C. Hughes, Burke, Tate, Messrs. W. M. Macaulay, Leslie Crawford, A. MacKenzie, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Khan Bahadur Darashaw Ratonji Chichgar, Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshatan Sanjana, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, S. M. Moses, Hartley Kennedy, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Hormusji D. Judge, Hormusji C. Coorlawala, Naraynji Dwarkadas, H. M. Mehta, F. R. Veajiji Sardar Mir Abdul Ali, Sirdar Omar Jamal, Mr. James MacDonald, Dr. Da Gama, Sardar Cassum Mitha, Dr. A. D. Mody; Dr. DeMonte, Messrs. Byramji Bhicaji Kanga, Shamrao M. Rele, Tribhawandas Manzuldas Nathubhai, Virchand Dipchand, Eknath R. Khotel Ellapa Balaram, Jamsetji M. Framji Patel, Mirza Abbas Ali Beg, K. R. Cama, P. H. Dastur, Dasaramsy Morarji Gooldas, Vasanji Khimji, M. M. Marzban, L. Pfarfair, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Kazi of Bombay, Messrs F. Remington, Bejanji Nanabhoy Kapadia, Kramsi Damji, Byramji C. Sirvai, Jamsetji C. Cama, Dadabhoy N. Kerawala, Vithaldas Damodar Thakersy Mulji, Kilabhoy Laloobhoy, K. N. Kabraji, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Sharafali Mamaji, Karimbhoy Adamji Pirbhoy, P. H. Rustomji, C. H. Rustomji, Davidas P. Mehta, Dr. Santaram Vithal, Messrs. Framroze Joshi, Kaikhushro Dosabhoy Framji, Jiwanji Jamshedji Mody, A. S. Moos, Khan Bahadur Byramji Ddabhoy, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, and many others.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy, Bart., seconded by Sir Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir, Sir George Cotton was called to the chair.

The chairman, who was received with cheers, in opening the proceedings, said: I thank you very much for having voted me to the chair. I esteem it a great privilege to preside over such a crowded meeting of gentlemen assembled for the purpose of doing honor to His Excellency Lord Sandhurst. It would not be right for me as your chairman to anticipate in the smallest degree any remarks that may be made to you by the gentleman who have charge of the several resolutions, but as a great admirer of his Excellency I would crave your indulgence for a word or two. No Governor of any province at any time has had such grave anxieties or such great difficulties to overcome as his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, and it will ever be to his great credit that at no time during all our troubles did his Excellency lose heart or lack courage. The Presidency of Bombay owes a deep debt of gratitude to his Excellency for his untiring devotion and great

Fund. All this added to the encouraging words he addressed to the Principal and Professors of the Ferguson College at Poona, the appointment of two native gentlemen as District Collectors, and the permission he gave for the holding of the Shiwaji festival at Raigad, as also the appointment in his time of Mr. Budroodin Tyebji as a Judge of the High Court—all this was taken by all as betokening the sympathetic spirit of Lord Sandhurst's Government, and all joined in speaking of him as a "People's Governor." I remember that at the Provincial Conference held at Karachi towards the beginning of May, 1896, the delegates assembled from the different parts of the Presidency were enthusiastic in their conversations, and some in their speeches in their praise of Lord Sandhurst. That covers a period of nearly two years. It was followed by the period of calamities to which I referred at the very outset. During such a period it is impossible for a Governor, however much he may do, to please all and to secure for his measures the approval of all. He has to perform the most difficult of duties during crises of that kind, and he has to perform them with a sympathetic but a resolute heart and a devoted will. Those are times of suffering and distress and administration is then at best a thankless task. Fifty years ago, one who had himself held for some years the office of Govenor of Bombay—one who was a shrewd observer of character and manners, and proved in every office he held one of the most sagacious and capable of British Indian administrators—I mean, Sir John Malcolm—left it on record that the Governor of Bombay, whoever and whatever he be, must always be prepared to be assailed from some quarter or another. And it must be so when he has to govern in the midst of storms following one another in rapid succession. The Apostle has indeed said that we must be all things to all men. But that is a passage in the Apostle's teaching, on which, I confess, I have stumbled whenever I have recurred to it with the object of grasping its exact practical meaning. But St. Paul himself was not able to be all things to all men—nay, the Great Master whom he followed, and whose Gospel he preached, has left us an example which shows that no good and lasting work is or can be done by those who model their lives on the principle of being all things to all men. What is required of a Governor during periods of public calamity and suffering is what Lord Curzon has rightly described as "courage and sympathy." And I claim for Lord Sandhurst this that he has proved both a courageous and sympathetic Governor. Let us take first of all the policy he has pursued in dealing with plague. Now there are but two ways of testing that policy, *firstly*, by finding "the principle" which underlay that policy, and *secondly* by ascertaining the measure of success which it was possible and practicable to attain by means of it and which it did attain. As to the first branch of this subject, allow me to invite your careful attention to certain facts. The plague, as we all know, broke out in Bombay in September, 1896—at any rate, it was then and not till then that we came to know that the grim foe was in our midst. We also know that its discovery led to a great panic, when large numbers of people began to leave the the City, and nearly every one seemed on the point of losing his head. Counsellers, advising Lord Sandhurst's Government to do this and to do that, cropped up in large numbers. In fact, they seemed to increase like the plague bacilli at the time. Some were burning down Bombay; some again, wanted a military cordon to be placed round the City; others advised Lord Sandhurst to have either Kurrachee or Surat as the headquarters of Government and leave Bombay to its fate. There were other counsels of the kind. But the cry uppermost at the time was that Government should take the plague administration of Bombay out of the hands of the Municipality and take it into its own hands. Lord Sandhurst, however, stood calm and firm—he saw that it would not do to be rash and hasty and interfere with the powers and responsibilities of the Municipality. He could have, if he wished, played the autocrat in the midst of the crises and the panic—but he set us all a worthy example of coolness of head on the occasion. He left the Municipality to do its best, and gave the Government House as Parel as the accommodation and treatment of plague patients. When, after five or six months, he saw that the plague not only continued unchecked but increased, and the trade of Bombay was being ruined—that Europe had got nervous and was determined to put the trade of Bombay under a ban, that the City had become one scene of desolation—he invited the Justices of the Peace to a meeting in the Town Hall, and requested them to co-operate with a Plague Committee which he had appointed with General Gatacre at its head. The Plague Committee, under General Gatacre, became a popular body—its work restored confidence, and when General Gatacre left these shores in June, 1897, he departed with the grateful encomiums of all classes of people. Finding that the Plague Committee of 1897 had proved a success, Lord Sandhurst left the administration of plague in 1898 to that body; but the Committee of that year did not become popular—its methods and measures led to numberless complaints. There are hundreds of native gentlemen who can testify that Lord Sandhurst was then busy making enquiries about these complaints. He could not in fairness to the committee set it aside at once and by a stroke of the pen without being fully satisfied that the complaints were true. The moment it was represented to Lord Sandhurst that the employment of soldiers was creating a great deal of irritation in the native community, he arranged for a conference of certain native gentlemen and the President of the Plague Committee, and as a result of that conference ordered the soldiers to be withdrawn. He then set himself to the task of inviting leading and representative native gentlemen to Government House with the view of ascertaining what the peoples' grievances were, and he had been in consultation with them arranging to remedy them before the riots broke out. When, however, the riots broke out, there were people who publicly said that Government should not yield an inch to popular clamour, because yielding under such circumstances was sure to be regarded as a sign of weakness. But Lord Sandhurst heeded not that advice. Had he acted upon that view and refused to remedy the grievances because there had been riots and some people had acted recklessly, he would have proved not a strong but an obstinate Governor—and obstinacy is never strength, it is perversity in administration. There is a story about the Duke of Wellington which affords an apt illustration of such perversity. When the Duke was Prime Minister of England, and a deputation of which the late Mr. Bright was a member, waited on him to urge the favourable consideration of a certain question on which the people felt strongly. The Duke heard the deputation rather coldly and warned them not to talk of people's feelings but to keep their heads on their shoulders. The deputation retired disappointed, but it was not long before the Duke had to see that it was he and not the deputation which had forgotten to keep the head on his shoulders. The great art of wise government lies in yielding wisely. And Lord Sandhurst, who had, before the riots, been arranging in consultation with a large number of representative native gentlemen to remedy such of the grievances of the people as he was satisfied to be well-founded, invited many citizens of Bombay to the Town Hall, and there, with a candour and dignity worthy of his high office, publicly declared that in his opinion to yield when the people had a real grievance was a mark of strength, not of weakness. He established a Court; to hear the people's complaints and remedy them; and he invited the citizens to form themselves into volunteers for the purpose of assisting the officials in combating the plague. This action of his was most heartily commended by all at the time. Now these are the facts—facts which prove this that the principle under had underlain the policy of Lord Sandhurst in dealing with plague, had been to associate, as far as was practicable and expedient, the *popular* with the *official* element, without surrendering the responsibility which primarily lay on the latter of combating plague, saving the people and protecting the trade. Then, let us examine the measure of success which that policy has attained. And when we speak of success, we must remember that Lord Sandhurst had to deal with a calamity as to which neither the Government nor the people had any experience by which to be guided. Moreover, it was a calamity which was certain to cause suffering and distress. Unqualified success it was impossible to command under the circumstances—it was impossible to escape abuse and criticism altogether. He had, on the one hand, to obey the demands of the Venice Convention, to save the lives and protect the trade of Bombay, and to see that the stringency of the measures undertaken was as far as possible, mitigated with due regard to the feelings of the people. In such times it is human for those who suffer to remember their sufferings, and in the face of that to forget at or to underrate what is done to relieve them. But Lord Sandhurst has been the first to acknowledge the extraordinary amount of suffering through which the people have gone. And while we hear from here and there of official caprice and oppression, let us not forget this that there are deeds of quiet heroism and sympathy on the part of officials which have gone unrecorded, but which are told in stirring tones by people who have witnessed them. I have in my hours in the inofussil now and then utilised my spare time in going amongst the people and hearing what they have to say of such deeds. In one place was I told by many poor people how an officer on plague duty cared for plague patients, and when one died and was deserted by all those about him, the officer carried the dead body for burial, and inspired the dead man's family with hope and courage. Yet, in another place, have I heard that the Plague Officer there used to visit the segregation camps with sweetmeats and fruits for the segregated and spend his time with the children I could say more of what I have heard on reliable testimony, but that would take me long. If to-day the trade of Bombay is not ruined—if to-day we feel that plague is become an old friend of ours, and we care not for him, but leave him to himself and go about our business with calm and contented minds—it is all due to the fact that Lord Sandhurst had from the first preserved a cool head, a cheerful mind, unhasting, unresting, and never allowed panic to get the better of our judgments. Though plague is still with us, panic has become a thing of the past. Bombay lived—and flourished—and Europe had not put us under a ban. That, I say, is evidence of the success which the policy I am speaking of has attained—more it could not have when we bear in mind the fact that plague is a foe whom it is most difficult to combat and extinguish. Lord Sandhurst spared not himself—nay, he denied himself in visiting from time to time the centres of plague, and thus cheering the sufferers and infusing energy and confidence into those charged with the duty of combating plague. I now ask you to consider a little the famine policy of Lord Sandhurst's Government. That the famine administration of 1896-97 was creditable and praiseworthy is acknowledged by all—the native members of the Legislative Council endorsed that view heartily at a meeting of the Council held in August, 1897. But more eloquent testimony on that point is afforded by two undeniable facts. While the famine of 1896-97 resulted in the desertion and desolation of several villages, not a single village was deserted as a consequence of the famine of 1896-97. While nearly 3 1-2 lakhs of acres of land were relinquished as a consequence of the famine of 1876-77, scarcely any land was relinquished in consequences of the famine of 1896-97. Relief works were organised, gratuitous relief was administered, assistance was given to menial village officers, *takavi* advanced amounting to over 30½ lakhs were granted to *ryots*, remissions were granted to them to provide themselves with cattle in a manner which can only be spoken of as liberal and splendid. These are facts which cannot be denied. His Excellency presided at a public meeting to collect funds for famine relief early in December, 1896, and soon after visited in the same month, and in January following the famine-stricken districts. Not content with that single visit, he visited those districts for the second time in March, 1897, and had a consultation with the famine officers at Bijapur. He thus infused energy and sympathy into all who were charged with the duty of saving life and relieving distress, and the best proof if proof were wanted, of the very favourable impression made by the famine administration of 1896-97 on the people's minds and hearts is what I heard from many poor people at Bijapur some time ago. I heard from a large number of them—they are untutored people—men in the street who can honestly open their hearts to you. I heard from them that when the famine officer of the district left the district, thousands of men and women and children lined the streets and cried because he whom they considered their father and mother was leaving them. And that officer's name is now a household word in the district. That is only one instance of many—typical of the sympathetic manner in which famine relief was administered two years ago. And now that we are and have been for some months in the throes of famine, the same liberality and sympathy for the people that distinguished Lord Sandhurst's Government in 1896-97 is being shown, and what is particularly noticeable is this—that if you read the more thoughtful and carefully critical of the native papers, and follow that reading by a persual of the resolutions of Government on famine, you will find that most of the suggestions made by the former have been taken up and carried out. Measures to afford relief to human beings and save cattle were taken as soon as it was felt that the rains had failed; forest areas have been freely allowed to be utilised for saving cattle; fodder is being supplied at rates within the reach of agriculturists; special attention is being paid to hill tribes; special officers have been employed to facilitate the grant of "takavi" advances to the "ryots"; advances are being liberally made for well-sinking; and circle inspectors have been appointed to visit villages and find out whether every person needing relief has got it. So much for the famine administration of Lord Sandhurst's Government. Now, there are, I know, certain incidents connected with the Government which none of us can but deplores. It is one thing, however, to deplore them, and quite another to denounce those on whom was trust a deplorable necessity. The conditions under which public criticism proceeds in this country do not invest it with the same responsibility as those under which it proceeds in Great Britain. Every critic is, however, bound to ask himself how he would have acted in the circumstances which called forth the action he is criticising. By tradition and train ing Lord Sandhurst was the last man to lend himself to restrictive measures. Perhaps nobody regrets the necessity for them more than his Lordship himself. And when we think of what is due from the State to the individual, we should not forget what the individual owes to the State. Some people are however, so inveterately committed to an extreme view in this matter that they will not see that a juster and a more dispassionate view of it is not only possible but can be fairly taken—the view that while we may regret the necessity for the action that Lord Sandhurst, as the responsible head of the administration had to take after fully weighing the force of the circumstances, in which Government was placed—while we may sympathise with those on whom that action bore hard in their troubles, it is not fair, it is not just to condemn the Government that had a duty to perform. I have already detained you longer than I intended, but now, in conclusion. I will say this that when the future historian of this Presidency comes to write on Lord Sandhurst's administration bearing in mind the facts I have given, the difficult times he had to deal with, and the anxieties he had to pass through, he will speak and write of him as a Governor who did not flinch in the face of danger but manfully did his duty. He ever worked, never worried, and showed the Englishman's pluck and perseverance. Never sensitive to criticism, accessible to all kind and genial, he has borne himself with a coolness of head and a cheerfulness of heart which has enabled him to preserve the name, the reputation, and the trade of Bombay. I will repeat what I said of him in another place and on another occasion some time ago—he had toiled and trusted among us, toiled faithfully and trusted wisely, and now that he is shortly to lay down the reins of office, we may fairly and justly say that he will carry with him to his native land the gratitude and admiration of all who have the welfare of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and India at heart.

Mr. Fazuibhoy Visram said:—In the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Petit. I beg to second the proposition. My task is very much simplified by what has fallen from the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar. I think he has borne most eloquent testimony to the good work done by Lord Sandhurst during the last five years of his *regime*. No Governor has had to contend with such difficulties and deal with such dangers as Lord Sandhurst had. I think that more than any other Governor he has held Bombay under a deep debt of gratitude. Considering the extreme care and anxiety he has had to undergo, it is not too much to say that we shall always remember him gratefully in time to come. As regards his other works, details of which I will not go into, posterity only will realize the benefits of those works. If one were to contrast what H. E. Lord Sandhurst looked when he first came to Bombay with what he looked at present, one cannot but be convinced that worries and anxieties have undermined his constitution. The Secretary of State and H. E. the Viceroy have themselves acknowledged the services of Lord Sandhurst, and it is quite likely that the Queen-Empress would also recognise them in a suitable manner. It is therefore, but right and proper that we should show our gratitude to Lord Sandhurst for his services to this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Damoder Thackersey Mooljee said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I rise to perform the extremely pleasing and agreeable duty of supporting the resolution so eloquently and ably moved and supported by the honourable gentlemen who have preceded me. They expressed so fully and so well the feelings of this large and influential gathering, that I fear I may be considered presumptuous in adding my few faint words to theirs. Gentlemen, we all perfectly well know that during the greater portion of his Excellency's term of office, he has had to fight with that invisible but terrible foe, which has devastated this beautiful city, which has claimed thousands of human beings for its victims and which has turned this, the first and fairest city in India, into a hot bed of disease. The oldest inhabitant remembers no such heaped-up misfortunes to this city, which we all love so dearly, and of which we are all so justly proud. To make the matter still worse and unprecedentedly severe, famine is stalking through the land and but for the timely intervention of his Excellency's Government would have claimed victims by tens of thousands. Loving sympathy and not imperiousness, has been his Excellency's motto, whether visiting plague hospitals, or famine relief camps, whether at a public meeting convened for some charitable object, or for education, physical and mental, we have always found Lord Sandhurst exhibiting his quality in the highest degree. Surely if genuine sympathy never excelled and seldom equalled, if sincere and unceasing devotion to one's duty, if upright determination to act for the benefit of the people over whom one has been destined to govern, if great affability, generous hospitality, and a warm heart constitute the principal qualities of a good Governor, then in Lord Sandhurst we have one of the most admirable. Those of us who remember his Excellency's landing on these shores five years ago and compare his Excellency's present appearance with his appearance then cannot fail to observe that care has laid her heaviest hand upon his features. Our hope and prayer is that a return to his native country will renew his vigour and that with Lady Sandhurst who by her gracious presence in our midst and her great interest in the cause of education generally, and in female education in particular, has won our regard, our hope and prayer is I say that their lives may be passed happily in peace and prosperity. But I detain you, and shall only add that this resolution, when put to you, will be passed with acclamation.

Mr. S. M. Moses in supporting the resolution said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We have met here to-day to do honour to our retiring Governor. In doing so, I heartily endorse the eulogium passed on him by the speakers who have preceded me; and I wish to add my quota towards it in supporting the resolution. I venture to say that no Governor of Bombay has ever had to contend against so many vicissitudes as Lord Sandhurst has met with during his administration. The plague and two famines in quick succession would have sorely tried even the patience of Job; but Lord Sandhurst met these trials with perfect calmness and resignation, and combated them with his characteristic firmness and resolution. When the plague first broke out in Bombay, he took all precautions that were necessary to arrest its ravages by enforcing cleanliness, combined with quarantine, segregation, and inoculation. These measures were at first misconstrued by the ignorant masses into oppression, but they soon got reconciled to them. We all remember his pathetic and eloquent address in this hall, urging the Justices of the Peace to enrol themselves as volunteers for plague duties; and you know with what a hearty response and co-operation that appeal was received. He often visited during the height of the epidemic all the plague hospitals with no little personal risk (for I do not know whether he has been inoculated) and gave encouragement to the medical officers in charge and in the words of the resolution he had always a kind word to "soothe and cheer the sick and drying; the bereaved and the affected." Notwithstanding the vigilance of Government, all that human power could do, was done to eradicate the scourge from our midst, yet, I am sorry to say, it still hangs on with unabated vigour. Gentlemen, you need no reminding of the sympathetic and powerful appeal made by H. E. the Governor on two occasions in this Hall exhorting the rich to come forward and help to alleviate the terrible sufferings of the starving poor brought about by the failure of rains, and what a splendid response was made to that appeal both in India and in Europe; and who can say the extent of the far-reaching effect it had upon millions of her Majesty's distressed subjects. The brilliant efforts of Lord Sandhurst in this direction will, no doubt, be duly chronicled by the future historian of India. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, of all the monuments that we are likely to erect in honor of Lord Sandhurst as the outcome of the meeting, whether in marble, or in brooze, none in my opinion, will outlast the one he has erected for himself in the organization and inauguration of the Bombay City Improvement Trust (Cheers.) The good that it will do in opening up the congested localities in order to permit a wholesome current of fresh air to flow throughout the length and breadth of this city, will go further to regenerate Bombay and improve its sanitation than anything we can imagine; and not only the present but future generations will be benefited and thus it will send down Lord Sandhurst's name in grateful remembrance to posterity. (Applause.) The tree that he has planted (which is naturally of slow growth will be nourished and fructify in time under the fostering care of the Chairman and the Board of Trustees. Knowing as I do, the sense of justice of the Chairman (with whom I was associated for some years on the board of the sister trust) and of the gentlemen composing the Board, I am sure the lauded proprietors need be under no apprehension of experiencing any zoolum at their hands when acquiring properties for the purposes of improvement of the city. On the contrary I am convinced, that their claims would always be met with justice, fairness and moderation. (Hear, hear.) Education too, has received its share of patronage of H. E. the Governor. We have seen him presiding over innumerable prize-distributions and opening of schools, notably that of the Beni-Israel School of the Anglo-Jewish Association. He has visited their plague hospitals, for which act of kindness and courtesy we are much obliged, to his Excellency. H.E. Lady Sandhurst has also in her own sphere done much good in bringing together the native ladies in social intercourse with their European sisters. In conclusion, gentlemen I am sure, I am echoing the sentiments of this large and representative gathering in wishing their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst a bon voyage and when they return to their native country, they may there live long in happiness and prosperity. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved the second resolution that the following gentlemen with power to add to their number do form a committee to assist in obtaining subscriptions and to decide after learning his Excellency's wishes how the subscriptions already raised and to be raised shall be applied:—The Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, H H Aga Akbar Shah, Mr Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, Mr. Adunjee Peerbhoy, the Hon Mr A Abercrombia, the Hon Mr N G Chandavarkar, Mr Fazulbhoy Vishram, C I E, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt, Mr Jacob Sassoon, Mr Alex Mackenzie, Mr Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, Mr Harkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Kt, Mr S M Moses, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr Dorabjee Dadajee, Mr. Soleman Abdool Vahid, Mr. Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel the Hon Mr Vijbhookaandas Atmaram, Khan Bahadoor Darashah R Chichgur, Mr Veerchund Deepchund, C I E, Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon Mr C T Burke, the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kadra, Dr Ismail Janmahomed, Mr Jeejeebhoy Framjee Patit, Rao Bahadur Vusonjee Khimjee, Sardar Oomer Jamal Vuyani, Mr James Begbie, Mr Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, C S I, Khan Bahadoor Rustumjee M Patel, Mr Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr Grattan Geary, the Hon Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Mr G A Barnett, C I E Mr Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey Mooljee, Mr R H Macaulay, Mr Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Mr Hormusjee N Chichgar, Mr F C Rimington, Mr Gordhandas Khatao, Mr P B Savile, Mr Sassoon J David, Mr C P Meyer, Mr D. S Gama, Mr K N Kabrajee, Mr K M Shroff, Sirdar Hajee Cassum Mithu, Mr Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee M Jeejeebhoy, Mr Kalabhoy Lalloobhai, Mr Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Dr N N Katrak, Mr Muljee B Barbhaya, Mr Dorab J Tata, Mr L Fraser, Mr N R Chichgar, Mr Mir Aun Ali, Mr Septimus E Greaves, Dr Thomas Blaney, C I E, Dr A P Gama, Prof V G Bhandarkar, Mr Hurmusjee Dadabhoy, Mr Wm Greaves, Rao Bahadoor Curamsey Damjee, Mr R N Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr D Setna, Mr Ibrahjee Khursetjee Cursetjee, Mr Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, Mr J Macdonald, Mr Hajee Cassum Joosuf, Mr Vusonjee Tricumjee, Mr Rustim D Wadia, and Sir George Cotton.

Sir Bhalchandra said: I have great pleasure in moving the proposition entrusted to my care. It is the logical sequence of the proposition which you have just unanimously carried. It is a proposition which does not need many words to recommend it. The gentlemen I have named are fully representative of the different communities which compose the public of this city, and are well qualified to carry out the objects of this meeting. Nor is it necessary for me to dwell long on the merits of Lord Sandhurst's Government. They have been fully dealt with by the Hon. Mr. Chandavarker and the other speakers who have preceded me. His Lordship's very first act marked him out as a people's governor. I can well recall to mind the pleasurable feeling of relief which his Lordship's visit inspired. Instead of, as usual, immediately running up to the hills his Lordship prolonged his stay in Bombay and visited the different institutions of this city. He also went round the slums of Bombay. I had the privilege, with my late lamented friend Mr. Dnaramsi, to accompany his Lordship during these memorable visits. I was much struck by the close and careful enquiries which his Lordship made at that time. It was then that the foundations were laid of that scheme, which afterwards ripened into the Improvement Trust. His Lordship's visits to the schools under the management of the Joint Schools' Committee have also been productive of beneficial results. His Lordship has evinced keen and deep interest in the advance of higher, liberal and technical education by his warm support of the scheme of the Research University, which will soon be called into existence through the princely beneficence of our esteemed citizen Mr. Tata. His Excellency's relations with the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have always been of the most cordial nature, and he is, I believe, the first Governor who paid visits to the meetings of that body. At the very outset his Lordship held out to the Corporation the warm hand of friendship by inviting its President to a personal interview and later on by meeting the members collectively. His Lordship's kindly intercession put to rest in a satisfactory manner the vexed question of the police charges, which had been for a long time a sore point of difference between the Corporation and the Government. The relief given by the Government of India to the Municipal finances to the extent of 11 lacs in connection with the plague expenditure was mainly obtained through his Excellency's personal exertions and influence. His Lordship's tenure of office has unfortunately synchronized with some dire visitations and calamities. It is such occasions that try the strength of mind and heart of an administrator, and now as we look back upon the trials of the past four years we have to gratefully acknowledge that the central figure of the administration has been throughout characterized by a uniform sobriety, patience under suffering, and kindliness of heart. The famine policy of his Excellency's Government has met with the almost unqualified approval of the public. It is no small credit for a Government to have grappled with such a widespread famine as that of 1896-97, without any appreciable loss of life. This year, too, the Government have taken timely measures and have done their best to save human life and cattle. Under his Excellency's stimulus and guidance the public of Bombay have on two successive occasions organized funds for the relief of suffering and for supplementing Government aid with private charity. At every call of duty, at every place of suffering His Excellency has been prompt and unsparing, helping to relieve the distressed by sympathy, and by stimulating the efforts of his officers. The plague was an unwonted experience. It has left many sore memories. But whatever the faults or merits of individual acts those of us who have had the privilege of personal acquaintance with Lord Sandhurst can testify that no heart rung with truer sympathy and sorrow for the sufferings of the people than his Lordship's. His Excellency was ever solicitous to know the grievances of the people. He always made minute inquiries as to how particular measures affected them, and was attentive to any suggestions that were made with a view to remove alleged inconveniences. I am not reminded that there is a class of my countrymen who take a different view of the character of Lord Sandhurst's administration. I have no quarrel with them for differing from me. But I would venture to ask these critics to consider the essential character and spirit of Lord Sandhurst's policy. That policy, as my friend Mr. Chandawarker has truly pointed out, was to work with the people, to consult their wishes, and to invoke an effort for collaboration between the people and the Government. Such a policy is distinctly liberal in character. It is a political education in itself. His Excellency had throughout his career striven to pursue this policy. There have been untoward and uncommon obstacles. But judged as a whole the administration will leave the impress of an advance of liberal ideas and principles. There have been some regrettable acts. I do not ignore them. I regret the suffering of my countrymen who have been the objects of those acts. But regrettable as are those acts in my judgment, I think it is fair to recognise that in judging of them, the popular side is not the only side to be considered. As head of a responsible administration his Excellency is constitutionally bound to work with the advice of his councillors and to act on the information placed before him by his subordinate officers. Acting in this manner, and under circumstances of peculiar gravity, his Excellency felt constrained to take certain measures which we, looking from the people's point of view, may not approve, are which judging from his pronounced liberal tendencies cannot have been agreeable to his Excellency himself. But as I have said barring these individual acts let us consider the administration as a whole, its early promise, and its later fulfilment, and we cannot but come to the conclusion that it has been essentially characterised by a liberal, progressive, and sympathetic spirit. Personally his Lordship has been conspicuously kind and considerate in all his dealings with the people. He has been ever ready to move among them to examine their wants by a personel inspection and to comfort them by words of encouragement and sympathy. It is for such acts of kindness that we have met here to-day to express our gratitude, and I feel sure that the large gathering is an assurance that the feeling of gratitude is shared by a wide circle of our citizens. With these words I beg to commend my proposition to the meeting, and I venture to hope that it will meet with your cordial acceptance.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya said:—I rise with great pleasure to support the proposition now before the meeting. The Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchundra and other gentlemen have so well addressed you on the subject that there remains very little for me to add; but gentlemen in one of his speeches H. E. has informed us that when he came out to India, several wise men in England advised him as to what he should do. I do not think any of them should have advised him as to what he should do, should the city be visited by plague famine or other epidemics Bombay was then prosperous and His Excellency on landing on these shores, informed us "that his aim was to do his utmost for the happiness of the people" he must have thought that to attain that object, he should promote education, industry, art, and science. But within a couple of years thereafter the fate of the city and the Presidency was altered. Plague and famine made a great havoc, there was a general exodus, and commerce and industry greatly suffered. It was at that time that great anxiety prevailed upon the mind of His Excellency, and he, with courage and energy, set himself to work, embarked upon the gigantic scheme, appointed a plague committee and published resolutions after resolutions to guide the working of this committee. The worst of this committee was of the most arduous character, and His Excellency at the head of government was responsible for the proper working thereof. I say that the best thanks of the community are due to His Excellency for his initiating these measures and for his valuable help and assistance therein and I say that within the last 3 years, His Excellency has always remained in anxiety about them and must not have slept a single night with a reposed mind. His Excellency within a short time therefore embarked another scheme of the most important character. His Excellency visited the dens and cellars in the city, made himself acquainted with insanitary houses here and constituted the City Improvement Trust. The Trust has recently commenced to work. We are not at present able to appreciate the benefit of the work thereof, but I am sure that within 10 years to come the advantages of broad streets, sanitary houses, and the free access of light and air in each house will be considerably appreciated and the labouring classes will greatly be benefitted. The normal death roll will go down and the City will compare well with the best cities in England and India. Gentlemen, his Excellency has worked amongst us most arduously, honestly and consciously. Anxieties of head and heart weighed heavily upon him and throughout the whole of his career he has distinguished himself for having the high sense of humanity and sympathy. The work which his Excellency had done was never done by any previous Governor and I say that he has acted with courage, energy, patience and perseverence. He has acted most heroically and it is but due to us that we should recognise his services as we have done to-day. (Cheers.)

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed in support of the resolution said:—It is not necessary for me to say more than a few words in support of this proposition. The committee appointed this day is no doubt a thoroughly representative one, and I hope, no doubt, it will do justice to the important work entrusted to them. I think if the policy adopted by his Excellency during famine and plague were reviewed it would be difficult to arrive at any other conclusion than that, that a more warm-hearted, deeply sympathetic and painstaking Governor it would be difficult to think of. In the earlier part of Lord Sandhurst's administration before the plague broke out, his Excellency had visited the slums of Bombay and the school buildings of our elementary schools. This was, no doubt, with the object of making himself acquainted with the condition of the poor and labouring classes, and with a view to undertake the necessary reforms, but in the meantime famine spread over the land and plague followed. That his Excellency had always a great desire to make himself personally acquainted with the wants of the people is perfectly clear from the fact that his Excellency never failed in consulting the leaders of the different native communities upon the different subjects of the welfare of the people. Let us be true to our traditions, that the Oriental race is not unmindful of any kindness or sympathy, and is always ready to gratefully acknowledge them.

Mr. Jamsetji M. Framji Patel said, they had met there that evening to do honour to a statesman who had rendered great and meritorious services to the city in an hour of its trial. So much has been said about H. E. Lord Sandhurst's plague and famine policy that he would content himself with referring only to his services in regard to physical education. (Cheers.) His Excellency had given great encouragement to physical education by his personal example, and had made it voluntarily compulsory in Bombay. He had conquered the hearts of the people and he would leave these shores amid their best wishes. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbhucandas Atmaram moved the third resolution: That the following gentlemen act as Joint Secretaries, the last two acting as Treasurers: The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, the Hon'ble Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Kt., Mr. Alexander MacKenzie, Mr. Virchand Deepchand, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, and Sir George Cotton, Kt. He said:—Gentlemen,—I am afraid I am only repeating what previous speakers have said so well in appreciation of Lord Sandhurst, when I say that he is a Governor whose heart throbbed with sympathy for the people in their calamities, who invited and valued the assistance of the enlightened portion of the public in plague operations, and who laboured for the comfort and convenience and sanitary well-being of the poor miserable occupants of the hovels of Bombay. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I value the heart more than the head or the hand. Goodness, to my mind, spires up much higher, and is a great deal nearer to heaven, than genius. And I have no doubt that Lord Sandhurst will be long remembered in this City and in this Presidency for his goodness and gentleness, his sympathy and generosity and his keen solicitude for the welfare of the poor and the lowly. (Applause.) What always impressed me in the case of his Excellency was his frankness and sincerity, and his eagerness to feel the pulse of popular opinion. His suavity, I must say, I always found to be of the genuine type—free from the simulated smile and wily ways of deep diplomacy. (Applause.) Gentlemen, one word more. Whatever else the future historian may say of Lord Sandhurst's administration of this Presidency, this, I am sure, will remain the uncontested verdict that he was a Governor of kindly impulses, who, in the midst of a furious storm, remained at his post, and strove, calmly and patiently, to reconcile the warring elements, and "fill the hollows between wave and wave." (Applause.)

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in seconding the proposition, said, that the previous speakers having done full justice to the subject, he did not like to take up the time of the meeting. He, however, hoped that the brevity of his remarks would not be taken as the measure of his respect, and admiration for, and feelings of, gratitude towards his Excellency the Governor. He only referred to the part His Excellency had taken and was still taking during the disastrous times of plague. He could speak on the subject with confidence, as he could speak from personal experience on the matter, he himself having done his part in an humble way. He said that when during the first epidemic the city was in a state of panic and mortal fright and when, people fled from the city as if they were pursued by some demon, it was the cool headedness of His Excellency that in a way saved the city. During the general fright, he stuck to his guns *i e.* lived in the city and compelled his subordinates to follow his example. He visited plague hospitals and infected localities in shew a bold and undaunted front with the result that it gave some steadiness and breathing time to the city to recover from the fright. One failed to contemplate what would have been the state of the City if his Excellency had not behaved like it during those disastrous times. All the measures he had adopted were no doubt conceived in the interest and for the benefit of the people and dictated by feelings of sympathy for them. If they pressed heavily in some quarters, it was not because they were meant to be so, but because the plague baffled all the efforts made by the authorities. And the Bombay Presidency ought to congratulate themselves that it had as its Governor, a sympathetic, well-meaning and kind hearted gentleman, who did his best to carry out measures which in their very nature were disagreeable and unusual. But the moment his Excellency came to learn that they pressed heavily, they were forthwith modified, if consistent with the safety of the general public. This single act of his Excellency would be a sufficient justification for this meeting and the object for which it had been convened. He felt no doubt that the Secretaries would meet with a hearty response to their call.

Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhoy said that he could not resist the temptation to mention one fact, and it was that twenty years ago when a Governor hesitated to visit a city because cholera was prevailing there, Lord Sandhurst moved among the sick and the cholera and plague-striken people in all parts of the Presidency. (Cheers). H.E. the Viceroy said the other day that their motto should be "Courage and Sympathy." He (the speaker) said that they could not find a better personification of that motto than Lord Sandhurst. (Cheers.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and cbrried amidst loud cheers.

The chairman said that if it was the wish of the meeting that this resolution should be conveyed to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, he would, with their permission write to the Private Secretary of his Excellency to ask if he would be pleased to receive members of the committee for the purpose of submitting the resolution. (Cries of "yes," "yes" and cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. Aun Ali seconded by Dr. DeGama, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman.

At the instance of the Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar three cheers were given for Lord Sandhurst, and the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, at the Municipal Hall, when the Hon. Mr. Ibramhim Rahimtula presided, and there was a fair attendance.

COMPLAINTS OF LEAKAGE OF WATER.

Dr. A. G. Veigas, according to notice of motion, moved that the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Executive Engineer a report on the leakage of under ground mains in the city and its extent. Dr. Viegas stated that as much as fifteen million gallons of water was wasted in a day or in other words nearly half the daily quantity delivered in the city.

Mr. D. E. Watcha suggested a rider to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to report on the means of preventing this enormous leakage.

The motion, with the rider was agreed to.

METERS FOR BUNGALOWS WITH GARDENS.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—That the Commissioner's letter, dated 17th ult., be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that sanction be given to an expenditure of Rs. 11 670 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of 400 meters to be used for bungalows with gardens. Dr. N. N. Katrak, chairman of the Standing Committee, moved a proposition on the subject as an urgent matter.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee opposed the motion. He said meters were treacherous registrars. Until a perfect and reliable meter was discovered, it would be wrong to inflict the present imperfect machine on the public, which was likely to give rise to corruption and to misunderstandings with Municipal officials, leading to useless trouble and annoyance.

Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote moved an amendment that the subject should be postponed until the report of the Water Committee was received.

Mr. Khursedjee N. Wadia thought that the affixing of meters had become an imperious necessity in relation to bungalows and gardens in water, which was of an outrageous character in order to prevent waste of some instances. Moreover, under the Act, the Municipal Commissioner had the power to put in meters in connection with whatever property he thought fit; and if the grant asked for was not sanctioned, that officer might utilise the savings from some other grant for this very necessary purpose.

Dr. Viegas and Mr. D. E. Watcha spoke in favour of the proposition; and denied that all meters were unreliable.

Mr. Kallabhai Lulloobhoy remarks that this was not a question of taxing water intended for domestic use, but water consumed in luxuries like private gardens.

Mr. Kabrajee observed that affixing meters to bungalows with gardens would be a tax on the rich, and not on the poor, and should therefore be sanctioned at once.

Professor Muller remarked that certain bungalows with gardens had meters affixed to them already, and it would be an anomaly not to deal with the remaining bungalows in a similar manner.

After some further discussion, Mr Khot withdrew his amendment; and the original proposition was carried.

A MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR COLLECTING TOWN DUES.

Dr. Viegas moved for a Committee to report

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

THERE is every evidence that in the rural districts some effort will shortly be made to restrain the speed of motors. The pace allowed under the regulations of the Local Government Board is twelve miles an hour and, theoretically, under no conditions no matter how favourable to an increased pace, must this speed be exceeded. With horse-drawn vehicles, as also with cycles, there is no hard-and-fast limit to pace, so that so long as it is not viewed by the myrmidons of the law, as being to the common danger, any pace may be employed. But although this is the theory, a cyclist riding at twelve miles an hour is frequently stopped and fined. Of course, to sustain the charge, the pace is frequently exaggerated, but the fact remains that any pace that the police may be able to persuade the magistrates is to the common danger, is good enough to ensure a conviction.

Periodically the question is raised of the right of the Tramway Companies to cause their tram lines to be watered so as to reduce the friction in the running of the cars. It is pointed out that this practice is an exceedingly dangerous one for cyclists, and many serious accidents from side-slip have resulted therefrom. It is difficult, however, to see how it is possible to remedy this state of things, seeing that the rights of cyclists, as cyclists, to immunity from that which tends towards accidents, are not in this regard recognised. No doubt, if it could be proved that this practice caused hors es to fall, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would soon take action and put a stop to a practice of only doubtful utility. But the probability is that if an application were made to a magistrate to restrain the practice, pointing out that it increased the risks of side-slip the cyclist would be told that he must either avoid the lines or take the risk.

Kharki is to be the fashionable colour next season. Ladies cycling costumes and men's cycling suits are being shewn in this material, and apparently great pains have been taken to get the correct shade. A London cycle agent is showing a very workmanlike looking machine, enamelled this neutral colour. No doubt, the ladies will want their machines this colour too, and the boom in Kharki has evidently come to stay. As an evidence of the popularity of this colour it may be mentioned that one stationery manufacturer in the City of London gave an order two months ago, for twenty tons of paper to cut up into note paper and envelopes of this shade. It will not cost a vast deal to re-enamel existing machines and undoubtedly so soon as one manufacturer makes a start plenty more will follow.

It is worthy of notice that the consignment of cycles recently taken out by the Inns of Court section of the Imperial Volunteers was accompanied by a stock of duplicate parts and replacements, all painted kharki also. These included handle-bars, cranks, pedals, spokes, nipples, lamps, bells, brakes mudguards, and in fact everything that may be required, as well as a special consignment of tools for executing repairs. It is difficult to understand the necessity for the bells. Surely, if there is one place more than another where the necessity for giving audible warning does not exist, it is upon the vast sweeping African veldt. Then, these machines are to be used for scouting purposes, and it can hardly be supposed that it is intended to warn the Boers of the proximity of English cyclists. But stay, perhaps there is to be a cyclist carnival and torch light procession in Pretoria.

Although cyclists are a good natured class and always willing to help a brother of the craft out of any little difficulty he may encounter when on his journey, this consideration is frequently pushed too far. For instance, the wheelman who deliberately leaves his spanner at home, so as not to be encumbered with its weight, intending, rather to stop the first cyclist he meets, should something come loose, which of course, he little suspects and yet may happen, is almost as reprehensible as the man who will not trouble to see that he is provided with matches, and therefore, when lighting-up time comes, deliberately stops a fellow-wheelman who may be hurrying homeward out of the chilly blast, to beg a light of him. This absent-mindedness is frequently the result of selfishness, or a lack of consideration for the comfort of others.

The weather still continues to be of the most depressing character. Although occasionally there are glimpses of sunshine, with hard frost-bound roads, as on Sunday last, there is a general prevalence of wet which has rendered the going in the counties simply execrable. But we are well on with January and it will not be so long now before the approaching Spring will "put, at last, the deadly days to death." That, in spite of the increasing support accorded to motoring, there will be any falling off in the ranks of the wheelmen, no one supposes for a single moment. Now that a good serviceable machine can be bought from ten to twelve guineas, there will probably be more cyclists abroad then ever, next season, and this, in spite of the depletion which has taken place in certain circles, owing to the big exodus of volunteers now happening. If only the trade could agree upon a price that would return a fair margin of profit, and not seek to cut prices to each other's detriment, there should still be a big future for the cycle industry.

There is every evidence that next season the rim-brake will be the popular brake of the year. This popularity, we fear, will be seized upon by a certain class of unscrupulous makers who will undertake to fit rim-brakes, without making provision for sufficient lateral movement to allow of the blocks escaping any inequalities in the rim, when it should happen to fall out of truth. It should never be forgotten that a rim-brake involves a tremendous strain upon the wheel to which it is applied, and unless the wheel is stoutly built with a rim of sufficient strength to withstand the exceptional strain put upon it, nothing but dissatisfaction, and possibly disaster, may ensue. The pity is that although upon the stability of his cycle the rider's life in a great measure depends, people there are, who are so foolish that for the sake of saving a few shillings, they will cheerfully run the risks involved in riding a machine where indifferent parts render the task a dangerous one.

At present, as must necessarily happen in the dull time between seasons, there is a great dearth of news. No one seems to be doing anything worthy of comment, the Ration l Dress League has ceased from troubling and even that redoubtable fire-brand Hillier no longer raises the fiery-cross of revolt in regard to amateur racing matters, against the Union, and nothing awakes the slumbering echoes of the dormant period. Hence a very little incident may serve to hang a discussion upon, and this—a veritable godsend—has appeared in the question of the utility of cycles at the front. Your ordinary thick-and-thin cyclist believes, or thinks he believes, that a man on a machine can go anywhere and do anything. Hence, great indignation is being freely expressed by these people at the "supineness" of the War Office authorities in not immediately equipping a cyclist detachment for the Transvaal. But longer range guns and a more mobile field force are more urgently needed than wheelmen, at present, at any rate.

Amongst the many items of the Transvaal War news comes the information that one of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company's representatives is shut up in Kimberley,—while it is also stated that the whereabouts of another of their travellers, who went up-country previous to the outbreak, is unknown.

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THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 6th February were published in yesterday's Government Gazette:—

Karachi.—Rain during week 1 per cent. at Sehwan. River at Kotri on 5th, 4 feet against 3 feet 8 2-5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops damaged by frost slightly in Johi, Manjhand, Tatta, Mirpur Batoro and Jati talukas and seriously in Karachi, Dadu and Sehwan talukas. Cattle dying of starvation in Karachi and Sehwan talukas, and of cold in Sehwan and Jati talukas. Cattle suffering for want of fodder in Manjhand. Kotri Kohistan and Tatta talukas. Price of wheat at Karachi 9, of jowri 10 1-2 of bajri 9, of rice 5 3-4 and of Bombay grass 15 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—No rain during week. Rabi crops injured by frost, espicially wheat and oil-seeds; other crops also affected but may improve by timely rain. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of foodgrains and of fodder steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Rabi crops slightly injured by frost throughout the district except in Tando Bago and Saadatpur talukas. Cattle in fair condition in Badin taluka and Naushahro division. Average price of rice varying from 7 to 13, of wheat from 8 to 11, of jowari from 11 to 14, and of bajri from 10 to 13 seers per rupee. Price of dry karbi varying from 2 1-2 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops partially damaged by frost in all talukas. Fodder insufficient in Kashmor taluka. Slight mortality amongst cattle. Price of jowari 12 sears 14 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 8 chataks, of wheat 10 seers 8 chataks, and of rice 8 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 5 annas 11 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops slightly injured by frost in Sanghar taluka. Fodder almost unobtainable. Prices of rice and bajri at Mirpur 10 and 20 1-2 at Khipra 12 and 10, at Sanghar 14 and 11 1-2, at Umarzot 12 and 9 1-4, at Chachra 9 1-2 and 8 15-80, at Mithi 9 76-80 and 8 3-4, at Diplo 11 and 9, and at Nagar 8 and 7 25-80 seers per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 3rd February 1900).—No rain during week. Condition of irrigated standing rabi crops not as good as expected. Scarcity of water in Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply entirely insufficient and not procurable even at the highest price at the taluka towns. Cattle weak and miserable. Prices of food grains and fodder stationary.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Standing irrigated crops in good condition. Cattle in poor condition. Fodder extremely scarce. Price of bajri 7 1-2, and of maize 9 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 5th February 1900).—No rain during week. Rain entirely insufficient throughout the district. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition. Fodder supply very scanty. Cattle dying of starvation. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Average price of wheat 7 1-4, of rice 8 1-4, of bajri 7 5-8, and of barley 9 1-4 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 12 sheaves of sundhia, 14 of bajri and 60 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Irrigation of fodder crops continues in some places. Cotton picking completed in Ankleswar taluka. Fodder supply scarce. Grass not available in Amod and Vagra talukas.

Surat.—Picking of cotton nearly completed. Irrigated rabi crops in fair condition. Condition of fodder supply and cattle fair. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 31st and 1° cool on 1st: temperature normal from 2nd to 6th. Vapour in air normal from 31st to 2nd and on 5th, defective on 3rd and 4th, and excessive on 6th. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Collection of rab materials and rab spreading and burning for next season in progress. Condition of rabi crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of foodgrains stationary except at Dahanu, where the price of rice second sort is 8 seers per rupee.

Kolaba.—Threshing completed almost in all talukas. Rabi crops in fair condition. Rab operations in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee; prices of food-grains almost stationary in the district.

Ratnagri.—No rain during week. Collection of rab in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Price of rice fallen at Guhagar. Price of nachni fallen at Rajapur and Khed and risen at Vengurla. Price of rice at Ratnagri 10 seers 55 tolas and varying in the district from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 51 1-2 tolas at Khed and Guhagar. Price of nachni 11 seers 13 tolas at Ratnagiri and varying in the district from 10 seers 16 tolas at Dapoli to 13 seers 31 tolas at Rajapur. Price of dry fodder at Ratnagri 3 annas 2 pies per maund, and varying in the district from 2 annas 1 pie at Dapoli to 12 annas 10 pies at Devgad.

Khandesh—No rain during week. Crops in irrigated lands in good condition. Preparation of land for the next season continues. Fodder insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Threshing of kharif crops in progress in Peint taluka. Crops in irrigated lands withering in Chandvad; watering of crops in progress in Nasik and Baglan talukas. Condition of irrigated crops good in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Malegaon and Kalvan talukas. Standing rabi crops in jirayet land withered in all the talukas for want of water. In the hills fodder supply and condition of cattle still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering from want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas from want of water also. Prices of foodgrains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 38 tolas, and of Nagli 9 seers 62 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik 12 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Standing rabi crops in irrigated lands in fair condition in some places and withering in others. Reaping of rabi crops completed in Sirigonda, Karjat and Parner talukas and in progress in Rahuri taluka. Fodder supply getting dearer. Condition of cattle unsatisfactory. Prices of bajri, jawari and karbi stationary.

Poona.—Standing crops in garden lands in Haveli taluka withering. Condition of cattle in Indapur taluka growing worse. Price of jowari 19 lbs. 8 4-5 tolas, of bajri 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of karbi 50 lbs., and of hay 62 1-2 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 3rd February 1900.—No rain during week. Rabi crops in some places in black soil in fair condition, and reaping of them in progress in all talukas. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Agricultural stock deteriorating. Grass not available. Slight rise in the price of jowari in Madha and Barsi talukas and fall in Karmala taluka. Prices stationary elsewhere. Price of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks, of rice 10 seers 4 chataks, of jowari 11 seers 3 chataks, and of bajri 9 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rabi crops almost withered in some places. Condition of cattle getting worse. Supply of grain sufficient. Prices of foodgrains fallen in Kathav and Koregaon talukas and stationary elsewhere. Price of jowari at Satara 18 lbs. 11-2 tolas, of bajri 18 lbs. 23 tolas, and of karbi 62 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of rabi jowari in progress in Bijapur, Hungund, Muddebihal, Bagevadi and Badami talukas. Cotton crops in pods in these talukas and withered elsewhere. Condition of cattle fair except in Indi, Sindgi and Badami talukas, where it is deteriorating owing to dearness of fodder. Average price of jowari 11 seers 11 cnataks, of bajri 10 seers 12 chataks, of tur-dal 8 seers 15 chataks, and of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 10 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 105 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Harvesting of late crops in Chikodi, Gokak, Athni, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas in progress. Water supply deficient in Chikodi taluka. Fodder supply insufficient in Belgaum Chikodi, Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices of food-grains stationary. Price of hay 130lbs. per rupee.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi crops generally withering. Reaping of wheat nearly completed. Cotton picking commenced in parts; westerly winds still continue in some talukas and are reported to be favourable to standing rabi crops. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply getting scarce in nine talukas and water-supply in eight talukas. Prices of food-grains and of karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. On coast threshing of rice continues in some places. Sowing of hot weather rice completed. Cultivation below normal on account of insufficiency of water. Weeding continues. Above ghats threshing of rice continues. Sowing of hot weather crops in progress. Garden and sugarcane crops fair throughout the district. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Agricultural stock fair. Fodder fairly sufficient. Price of rice at Karwar 19 lbs. 20 tolas, and of ragi 26 lbs. 8 tolas per rupee. Price of grass 1 rupee per maund.

Rajkot.—Cold wind blowing. Nights cold and days cool. Irrigation of wheat and fodder progressing. Fodder extremely scarce. A large number of cattle have died; surviving cattle will be maintained on fodder crops. Average price of wheat 8 seers 15 tolas, of bajri 8 seers, of jowari 9 seers, and of gram 8 seers 65 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Price of bajri 8 1-2 and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing rabi crops raised by well irrigation in fair condition. Wheat crop damaged in the Amreli district. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to want of fodder and water in many places. Cattle reported to have died in numbers. Price of bajri 19, of jowari 22, of wheat 16, of rice superior 12, and of rice inferior 19 lbs. per British rupee.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farnival, London, England

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 8.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S R Arthur, I C S, to act as Political Agent, Aundh, vice Mr C G Dolgeon, I C S, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, with effect from the date of these orders, to appoint:—Lieut-Col F W Snell to be First Asst to the Political Resident, Aden, and to suspend his lien on the appointment while he remains in foreign service; Major J S Ashby to be First Asst to the Political Resident, Aden; Major H M Abud to be Second Asst to the Political Resident, Aden, continuing to act as First Asst to the Political Resident, Aden; Lieut-Col M T Lyde to be Asst Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, and to suspend his lien on the appointment while he is in foreign service; Major G B O'Donnell, B A (Oxon) to be Asst Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, continuing to hold his temporary appointment under the Palanpur State; Capt H D Merewether to be Second Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, continuing to act as First Asst to the Political Agent Kathiawar; Capt F W Wodehouse to be Third Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, continuing to act as Second Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Capt H G Carnegy to be Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps and ex-officio Asst Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, continuing in his appointment under the Govt of India; Capt J W B Merewether to be Fourth Asst to the Political Agent Kathiawar, continuing to act as Third Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiwar; Lieut R S Pottinger, to be Fourth Asst to the Political Resident Aden, continuing to act as Fourth Asst to the Political Agent, Kathiawar; Lieut F DeB Haudcock to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Katha, and to suspend his lien on the appointment while he is in foreign service; Capt W Beale to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Khantha, continuing to act as Second Asst to the Political Resident, Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In the districts of the Presidency of Bombay, excluding Sind, all persons now and hereafter holding the office of Special Civil Officer appointed under Sec 90 of the Famine Relief Code, 1896, who are not invested with higher magisterial powers, are appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magis of the Third Class in the districts to which they may be posted, for such time as they may hold the aforesaid office and subject to any order for the withdrawal of the powers hereby conferred that may be issued in the case of any such officer under Sec 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Rao Saheb Manaik Subrao Kulkarni, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sirsi, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 4th Jan 1900.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, B A LL B, to act as Second Class Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Sirsi during the absence of Rao Saheb Eknath Subrao Kulkarni or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge to be First Class Second Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Bahadur Farbar Gadadhar Phatke retiring; Rao Saheb Chinilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, Second Class, First Grade, Joint Subordinate Judge Ahmedabad, to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, promoted, taking rank above Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangoili, and to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik, vice Rao Bahadur Farbar Gadadhar, reverting and Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge Ahmedabad vice Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased, to invest Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court of Nasik, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Saheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Ahmedabad, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangoili with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Suoordinate Courts in the Dharwar Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra Gangoili, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the First Class subordinate Judge's Court of Dharwar, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr V C MacMunn, I C S, Asst Collr, Sukkur Divn, and Magte of the Second Class in the district of Shikarpur, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr E Wilkin to act as Asst Commr for taking Accounts and Asst Taxing Master vice Mr N C Macleod, Barrister-at-Law, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye, acting Huzur Deputy Collr in the district of Bijapur, is appointed under Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorize Azam Sahipatrai Hakumatrai, Extra Head Karkun taluka Anklesvar in the district of Broach, to exercese the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of any previous orders, to fix the limits of the taluka of Anklesvar in the Broach Dist excluding the head-quarter station, as the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of Azam Sahipatrai Hakumatrai, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Anklesvar who has been specially authorized to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar.

Rao Saheb Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, Subordinate Judge of Jambusar in the district of Broach, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The undermentioned Subordinate Judges in the district of Nasik are appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magts of the First Class in that district, and are invested with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Daji Nagarkar, Subordinate Judge, Satana, Rao Saheb Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane, Subordinate Judge Malegaon; Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol Subordinate Judge, Yeola, Rao Saheb Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar, Subordinate Judge, Sinnar Rao Saheb Gopal Ramchanda Gokhale, Subordinate Judge Pimpalgaon, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar First Class Subordinate Judge, Nasik (with effect from the date of his taking charge of the appointment).

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of Govt Notifications Nos 156 and 158 dated the 9th Jan 1900, as refers to the undermentioned gentlemen:—Azam Balwant Ramkrishna Saptrishi, Karkun, taluka Nasik; Azam Ganesh Vamanji Dashmukh, Head Karkun, taluka Karjat; Azam Tatyaji Ganesh Mahajan, Head Karkun, taluka Jamkhed; Azam Chintaman Yadav Date, Head Karkun, taluka Kopargaon; Azam Laxman Balajee Jagalpure, Head Karkun taluka Akola; and, under the provisions of Sec 8 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorize the following officers in the Ahmednagar District to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act in their place:—Azam Trimbak Vishvanath Gadgil, Head Karkun, taluka Parner; Azam Trimbak Keshav Kshirsagar, Head Karkun, talukaKarjat; Azam Gopal Anandra Tambole, Head Karkun, taluka Jamkhed; Azam Govind Ganesh Bhave, Head Karkun, taluka Kopargaon; and Azam Moreshvar Dinkar Modak, Heal Karkun, taluka Akola.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr E L Capel, I C S, to do duty at Collr and Dist Registrar, Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh Dist; and Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Dharwar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar Dist.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col W P Carson, I M S, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M Vernon B F Bayley to be a Member of the Board of Visitors of the Govt Law School, Bombay, vice Mr G W Roughton, deceased.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The services of Lieut. H Ross, I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Lieut C E B Robinson, I S C is appointed on Plague duty under the orders of the Collr of Sholapur.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In modification of former orders Major A D C Pond, I S C and Capt A C F Bourchier, I S C should report themselves to the Exe Engrs, Ahmednagar and Bhusaval Relief Operations respectively.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.—The Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Lakshman Vinayak Gadkari, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship, tenable for one year has been awarded to Jagannath Yeshvant Patkar, of Rajaram High School.

The Bhausaheb Desai Scholarships.—The two Bhausaheb Scholarships, each tenable for one year, have been awarded to Pranshankar Jeishanker and Manjulal Bhogilal Kantharialkar, both of the Nadiad High School.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship.—The Dosabhoy Framji Cama Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Byramji Cawasji Watchmaker, of St Vincent's High School, Poona.

The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Halderkhan Ahmedkhan Khan, of Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—The James Greaves Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Phirozshaw Ardeshir Mehta, of R S Dalal High School, Broach.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.' 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·855
Temperature of the Air	degrees 75·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	67·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·8
General Direction of wind	SSE, N E, WNW, N NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 139

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MR. ROBERT GRANT, instructed by Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, applied on Tuesday morning before Mr. Justice Shephard for the transfer of the registered office of the Bank from Madras to Calcutta. He pointed out at a meeting of the shareholders, held on the 15th Nov., 99, a resolution proposing the said transfer had been passed, and on the 1st December, 1899, that resolution had been confirmed by the shareholders. Mr. Grant filed two affidavits sworn to by the Hon'ble Mr. E. Norton Chairman of the Bank, in support of the statements contained in the petition praying for the transfer.

Mr. Kenworthy Brown, instructed by Messrs Branson and Branson, on behalf of certain shareholders holding about 1,100 shares, opposed the application, and asked sor an adjournment. He pointed out that since the meeting of the 1st December certain important information had become available in regard to the affairs of the Bank, in the shape of a report issued by a Calcutta firm of auditors who had audited the accounts. One of the share holders tried his best to get a copy of the report, but it was denied to him by the Bank. On the 12th inst., there would be a meeting of the shareholders, at which possibly there would be a discussion on the special auditors' report, and the question of the transfer would be reopened. If an adjournmeat was granted until that date no inconvenience could be caused to anybody, and the shareholders whom he represented would be in possession of more information. There was a point of irregularity in connection with the convening of the meeting, at which the said resolution had been passed.

Mr. Grant, in reply, urged that no affidavit had been put in by the other side showing why the application should not be granted, and how the steps taken in convening the meeting were irregular. All that was required under the Indian Company's Act had been done, and there was absolutely no reason why any adjournment should be granted. If the application for transfer was granted, the directors would be in a position to inform the shareholders of the same; and the shareholders would proceed to elect, on the 12th instant, directors to serve in Calcutta. His Lordship, in confirming the resolution of transfer, said:—I am of opinion that the resolution should be confirmed. Strong reasons have been given in the affidavits, and the application for the course proposed to be adopted. The affidavits show that proper conditions were observed in the convening of the meeting, and there has been no fault in giving notice of them. There is no affidavit to the contrary and there is no reason to suppose that there has been any irregularity. It is suggested that there may have been some singularities, and therefore the matter should stand over till an affidavit to that effect is produced. If there were any truth in the suggestion, an affidavit would have been forthcoming some weeks ago when the matter first came before the Court. Then it is suggested that the extraordinary report of the affairs of the Bank was not before the shareholders, when they arrived at their resolution of 15th Nov., 1899. There is no affidavit again in regard to this matter, and I know nothing whatever of the contents of that report, as to its connection with the proposed transfer. There is no affidavit in connection with the report showing that it contains some grounds for believing that it is not desirable that the transfer should take place. There is nothing whatever to show, on the part of the opponents, that the resolution is one which is not in the interests of the Bank. I am of opinion that notice has been properly given, and therefore the resolution should be confirmed.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Anhalt Sabine Mrs	Gleadh Miss	O'meara Connell
Badoordeen Sahiboo	Goldberg Elie	Pawley Francis A Mrs
Bean P H	Graham Chas S	Pereira D D G
Bennett N	Greenhalg Mrs	Pennie E S
Berlivsky Annetta	Grey Madge Miss	Parmanand Laljee
Bharoncha	Guest W H	Perscue H A
Bobby Johnny	Green Fredrick	Pettigrew H P
Briasco Lodovico	Guriba, B	Pille Toube Mrs
Brown A Mrs	Hammett E C	Prebble J C
Brown Graham	Hanny John Pulling	Pynn Russell
Brown Olaf	Hirvey Richard	Raheman Joseph
Canning H Renton	Hobday J	Rankin, A W
Carson A M	Hunter W F	Retkowich Solomon
Chamier S D	Itzkowich Solomon	Roberts James
Chandler Geo Mrs	Joseph & Co A	Hannington
Cirrilo Mariano	Koil C	Saunders W H
Chichie Bertha de	Kunkel M	Scorbano Anetta Mrs
Combes J C	Lazard Alfonse	Sergeant H
Cooper W	Laird	Sevis E M Miss
Claus Santa	Levy Alexis	Sewkat Ahmed
Daniel J & Co	Levy Julius	Smith John
Dafing P	Liebieg Ferd Ritter	Stephenson R Mrs
Dolosoff A A	Lightfoot J	Stewart George
Duff Thomas Mrs	Macaulay R H	Symons John Mrs
Eagan John	MacDowell Mrs	Tasselle Valerie
Eakin	Mahy A Schneider	Van Miss
Echalie Maurice	Manhland F	Taylor C J D Miss
Edilstone	Martin R H	Taylor William
Elkes F Wrigs	Mason Thomas	Thom M A Miss
Foster W	Milton W R	Tibbits Mrs
Frankel Adela Miss	Moncrieff J L	Tosh William Mrs
Freshfield Douglas W	Morritz	Urquhart, F
Galloway Mrs	Mouradean M	Watkins A J W
Girning Jacghes de	Myat A	Wells Walter, J
	Nicholson Mrs	Yoekey C
	North P B	

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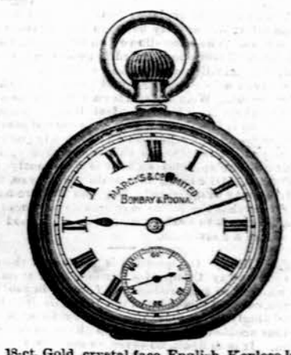

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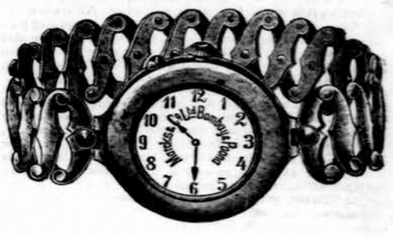

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